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Say Not.

Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes fears may be liars;
It may be in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly!
But westward, look! the land is bright.

The Unknown Land.

Darest thou now, O Soul,
Walk out with me toward the Unknown Region,
Where neither ground is for the feet, nor any path to follow?

No map there, nor guide,
Nor voice sounding, nor touch of human hand,
Nor face with blooming flesh, nor lips, nor eyes, are in that land.

I know not, O Soul,
Nor dost thou—all is blank before us;
All waits, undreamed of, in that region—that inaccessible land.

Till when the ties loosen,
All but the eternal, Time and Space,
Nor darkness, gravitation, sense, nor any bounds bound us.

Then we burst forth—we float,
In Time and Space, O Soul—prepared for them;
Equal, equipt at last—(O joy! O fruit of all!) them to fulfill, O Soul!

—*Walt Whitman.*

OVER THE FENCE.

It was a shabby old mansion in a shabby old thoroughfare, which had been a fashionable street in its day, but was anything else now. Grocery shops and junk shops had invaded it. The square, white-painted, green-blinded dwellings, with railed roofs and pilastered front doors, through which decorous worthies in ruffles and bob-wigs had once gone in and out, shorn of their prestige now, and divested of shining knobs and knockers, were turned into tenement-houses of the poorer sort. Only the magnificent double row of elms, which had been the glory of the street in its prime, remained intact to deck its decadence. Their towering splendor of their green masses rustled in the salt air now as then, but a mournfulness mingled with the rustle Perhaps—who knows?—the elms were sorry for the deserted old street. It is not easy always to fathom what lies at the heart of things, trees or men.

The shabby old mansion had belonged to General Wesson, a Revolutionary hero, less conspicuous in history than in the affections of his townsfolk, who to do him honor had called the street by his name—Wesson street. His residence, once the finest in the neighborhood, had still this advantage over its dilapidated compeers, that it retained its old-time garden, a large square inclosure laid out in formal box-edged beds and walks. This garden had the odd appearance of having sunk slightly during some convulsion of nature, for its surface lay some five feet below the level of the street, which had been "filled in." It was walled on three sides. Peeping over the low fence which topped the wall, a passer-by could look down into the very heart of gooseberry bushes and peony clumps. The wall itself was a tangle of honeysuckle, ivy, and brier roses, and altogether the garden had a sweetness still, though its paths had run to weeds, and lines of wet linen flapped over the rose circle which had been the pride of Madame Wesson's heart almost a hundred years ago.

So long past, so forgotten, were the traditional dignities of the old house, so poor and decayed was the present seeming, that people experienced a shock of surprise—almost indignation—when told that the Moravian Society had bought the property for a chapel and parsonage. "What! that old thing?" they cried. But the thrifty Moravians went their way without minding much what people said. They had little money to expend, and a righteous horror of debt. The old place was cheap; they could make it do, they thought. So a little army of work-people deployed upon the premises, and presently all was changed. The ground-floor, divested of partitions, became a large plain meeting-room. The second floor was reserved for the pastor's dwelling. There was much scrubbing and whitewashing, new paint and plaster; blinds were rehung, a tottering chimney rebricked, the fences mended. Last of all arrived a cart-load of benches, another of furniture, and Pastor Lubke and his family. The neighbors, watching, saw them go in: first the grave old pastor leading a little boy, then a long file of girls of graduated heights, all clad in black, worn, it was whispered, in memory of their mother, who had died a few months before. The beds, chairs and tables seemed scanty plenishing for so many, and lookers-on wondered how they managed; but nobody found out, for the Lubkes were quiet and reserved, saying little or nothing of their affairs, but simply taking things as they were, and settling into the new home without discussion or words.

All these things to watch did seriously incline Mr. Erasmus Stockton—a young man who, for his misfortune, had little to do then except look out of window. His lodging next door commanded a view of the long south side of the "Wesson house," as the neighbors still called it, and of the whole garden, and having, as I said, little to do except look out of window, while waiting the report of the Patent-office on his "improved air brake," he naturally looked out a great deal. Idleness is the root of curiosity as well as of mischief. It is astonishing how persistently he watched the Lubkes and their doings, and how much entertainment he found in doing so, all the time persuading himself that he was studying "Chitty on Special Pleas," which lively work he held in his hand, to be sure, but over the top of which his eyes were forever straying to note the comings and going next door.

"Heavens! what a lot of girls!" was his first reflection as he saw the sable-clad procession file up the walk. "And how much alike they are!" was his second. They were strangely alike. The four elder all seemed of the same age. They were of the same slender build, with clouds of flaxen hair flying over their shoulders, the same pale blue eyes, the same colorless skins. For a long time Erasmus could fix on no point of difference by which to distinguish them, but after a while he learned to classify the four as "Sister," "The Twins," and "Hilda." The twins were always together, inseparable as Castor and Pollux. "Sister" was the central star of the little ones. They were forever clinging to her skirts and following to help or hinder in her many household tasks, from washing windows and hanging out clothes to sweeping the door-steps in the early morning. Hour after hour Erasmus heard the hum of her wheel. He had seen it carried in with the other things—a genuine old-fashioned spinning-wheel, which an antiquarian might have coveted for its quaintness, but which "Sister" valued for its use. It was she who took the lead in reforming the garden, where disorder and neglect were giving place to thrift and neatness, groundsel and pursley to peas and beets, and where pot-herbs, pinks, and multitudinous cabbages jostled each other in true German fashion. "Sister" took the lead, but every one helped. Even the little ones could weed and dibble holes for the insertion of infant roots, and in the cool of the day, the sedate old pastor himself would descend from his study, knife in hand, to prune, not in the most skillful manner, the fruit trees whose best days had gone by with the best days of the old house round which they grew.

Hilda was the prettiest of the sisterhood. Her blue eyes had the advantage of a fringe of long golden lashes; her hair waived naturally through all its pale length; there was a tinge of color in her fairness which deepened at times into a lovely pink. People in general might not have called her very pretty, but Erasmus learned to think her so—and in fact a girl must be plain indeed not to look pretty in the picturesque framework of an old garden, ivy-hung and bosky, with glints of sunshine and dusks of shadow. Erasmus watched her flit in and out and to and fro, her veil of flaxen hair blown by the wind, her pliant figure in its plain black frock looking slender as a fairy's, and presently, to his surprise, he found himself in love with Hilda. He had not meant it, but how could it be helped? A young man's fancy is easily caught, and most easily of all when, as in this case, he is lying on his oars for a while, and has not much to do.

Had Hilda noticed him? He could not tell. She had never given a look, so far as he could detect, nor had her sisters. But a good deal can be seen without looking, and it is so little in the course of human nature that seven girls, with fourteen eyes between them, should *not* see a young man who sits at a window and gazes out at them all day, with only a fence between, that I am inclined to think they did.

Meanwhile, though he knew their names and was familiar with their habits, Erasmus had never exchanged a word with his new neighbors. It was not from want of inclination; but he was a modest fellow, and truly he did not know how to begin. Pastor Lubke was a "strict" father, "Be sober, be vigilant," was his motto. He had no sympathy with the frivolities of youth, among which frivolities, it was rumored, croquet was more conspicuously included. Erasmus studied his stern, placid face from behind the blind, and saw nothing to encourage him there. And so, while thus his "hopes belied his fears, his fears his hopes belied," the days went on. He had no progress, and might have made none for a much longer time, had not Fate taken pity and sent her messenger to assist matters. That messenger was—a monkey!

The monkey appertained to a hand-organ, and the man who ground the organ—and the monkey also, it is to be feared—sent him in to levy the customary black-mail on the Lubke sisters, who, sitting on the door-step, in the pear-tree shade, were knitting stockings of the blue yarn spun by "Sister's" wheel. The sudden apparition of the diminutive messenger, in his red coat and cocked hat, startled the simple family, whose lives heretofore had included few monkeys. They jumped up, screamed; Hilda dropped her thimble; Bena and Naanul clung to each other; even "Sister" lost her presence of mind for a moment. The monkey, emboldened by their evident fear, danced, chattered, and, suddenly pouncing upon Hilda's thimble, ran across the garden with it in his paws. Hilda pursued, but the monkey ran fastest, and, scaling the wall with great agility, would have got off with his prize, had not Erasmus, who had realized the situation and hurried to the rescue, caught him as he reached the top and held him tight.

"What shall I do with him?" he asked, grasping the scratching, biting prisoner firmly.

"Don't hurt him!—oh, don't hurt him!" said Hilda. "It's only my thimble. If you could get that away from him. He stole it, so I ran after him."

"Here it is," said Erasmus, handing her the thimble, he dismissed the monkey, with an unseen kick, to its owner.

"Oh, thank you!" replied Hilda, shyly. She walked away as soon as she said it, and did not look to see whether Erasmus went or staid, but all the same he felt a joyful sense that the ice was broken.

And so it was; for common gratitude compelled Hilda into recognition after that, and forced her to bow in return for the low bend and the raised hat with which Erasmus met her. "Even father would say I must," was her secret reflection. Common politeness made her linger to exchange a few civil words when this obliging neighbor leaned over the fence to admire the garden or the sunset. Gradually, as her shyness wore away, these lingerings grew longer. Now and again she ventured to raise her eyes, and Erasmus met their full blue gaze. These fragmentary interviews held food for thought for long hours. Every moment, every syllable, was dwelt upon and dreamed over. Little did he said much; and there was always the delightful uncertainty at what moment she might drift that side of the garden again, might glance upward, might speak. Time seemed made up of Hilda; nothing else was worth considering; and yet the sum of these important conversations, had all his words and all her words been written down, could easily have been condensed on half a sheet of note-paper. Of such stuff are lovers made!

Sundays became noteworthy days just then to Erasmus. He had fallen into careless habits about church-going, but now morning and afternoon and evening found him in devout attendance at the Moravian chapel, where, armed with a ponderous hymn-book, he sat and studied the back of Hilda's hat and shawl—Hilda who never turned her head. His seat, had he known, occupied the precise spot where, in days gone by, Madam Wesson had been wont to sit for long hours every evening, and play "Patience" with her general. Dear me! what energies of patience it required for Erasmus to keep still, while Pastor Lubke slowly plodded through his fourthlies and fifthlies, his predicates and deductions, and Hilda never turned her head! But a lover will endure much. No trace of his inward impatience was suffered to mar his outward quietude, and he won golden opinions from the old ladies of the congregation, who pronounced him a most sober and godly young man. Erasmus hoped that the echo of this flattering opinion might reach Hilda's father and soften his heart; but such did not seem the case. Even when he sought out the pastor to consult him on a disputed point of theology, it did no apparent good. Papa Lubke listened, replied, confuted him on all sides, and dismissed him grimly and triumphantly, his cause not advanced one inch. All his little ingratiating ways seemed thrown away. The pastor, wise as the serpent, however harmless he might be, refused to be ingratiated, and Erasmus felt himself foiled.

Grown desperate at last, he ventured on a bold step.

"I wish I could make your sisters' acquaintance," he said to Hilda over the fence. "Do you think I might call upon them some evening?"

"Oh no! please don't," responded Hilda, frankly. Then coloring deeply, she added: "Don't think me rude. You are very kind to wish to come, but my father would not like it. He does not want us to make acquaintance with strangers. We never visit any where, and nobody ever visits us."

"But that is dreadful," broke in Erasmus. "Why shouldn't you know people? You ought to know people, and they ought to know you. You're too sweet—all of you, I mean, to be cooped in so. It's outrageous! It's cruel! It's doing the world an injustice! I never heard of such a thing!"

"Oh, don't talk like that, please don't," cried Hilda. "And I must say good-night—indeed I must;" and away she ran. Erasmus watched her go with rage in his heart.

"I declare," he groaned, "she's like a girl in a fairy tale, held fast by some old witch so that no one can get at her." He went to bed that night quite downhearted. But next day, his courage restored, he again attacked Hilda, as she accidentally strayed in the twilight toward the spot where he stood leaning over the fence.

"I say, Miss Hilda," audaciously, "I've been thinking over what you said last night, and I'm certain you must be mistaken. About your father, I mean. He's too wise a man—I'm sure he is—to want to shut you all up forever, and keep you from making friends. Why, how could you do anything if he did—get married, for instance?"

"Oh!" cried Hilda, with a vivid blush, "we don't think about *that*. And father does feel just as I told you."

"But—please—why not think about *that*? It's exactly what I want you to think about. It's what I am thinking about all the time. Shall I tell you why? May I tell you, Hilda?"

But Hilda had fled, in obedience to a call from some upper window, and Erasmus smote the fence wrathfully with his fist.

"Confound it!" he muttered. "What chance has a fellow who has to make love five feet off? I never can get near enough to be heard, on account of this old fence. I'll be hanged if I stand it any longer!" And he strode into the house.

Next day brought exciting news. His patent had been granted, and a manufacturing firm in New York, with whom he had been in treaty pending this result, wrote to offer a handsome sum for the control of it. But what were air brakes, "royalties," and ten per cents to him just then, with Hilda evidently avoiding him? She had not once come to that side of the garden during the day. He felt melancholy in spite of the realization of his hopes, and in melancholy mood strolled out to his customary walk alongside the boundary fence, though with little hopes of seeing Hilda, for twilight had fallen, and she was rarely in the garden at so late an hour.

Perplexed and unhappy, he lingered and leaned, and presently, to his surprise a little sound, half sigh, half sob, struck his ear. He bent over: a dim, crouching figure met his eyes. It was Hilda, crying quietly, while pretending to stake down a straggling verbena in the flower bed below.

"Miss Hilda!" exclaimed Erasmus, in amaze. "This is too good fortune! I have so much to tell you!"

"Oh, you mustn't—I mustn't—we mustn't talk any more," replied Hilda, lifting a tear-stained face. "It isn't right. It will never do."

"Who says so?" with surprise.

"Sister. She says people will call me light-minded—and—improper, and father will be angry—and—oh, indeed, I mustn't."

"Light-minded! Improper! Just let me catch them!" thundered Erasmus—so far as one can be said to thunder with voice lowered almost to a whisper. "Now listen to me, dear—dearest Hilda. I have great news to tell. My patent is granted, my fortune as good as made. Day after to-morrow I must go away."

A sob from below.

"Are you sorry to have me go? Dearest Hilda, are you sorry? If you are, even the least tiny bit, let me have the comfort of hearing you say so. Don't you know that I love you, my darling, I loved you from the first moment, I think—from the very day that you all came to this old house. Could you care for me, dearest? Will you be my wife?"

"Perhaps—I could care," faltered Hilda. "But—my father doesn't—"

"Now why should we talk of your father?" broke in the impetuous lover from overhead. "If I love you, and you—like me, all the fathers in the world shan't stand between us. My way is all clear now, dear Hilda. I can make you comfortable, and oh! won't I try to make you happy? Just say 'Yes,' and the rest is easy. Only one word, dear love!"

"It might be easy to say 'yes,' perhaps"—began Hilda. But an austere voice interrupted her:

"My daughter, what are you doing here at this hour, and with whom are you conversing?" asked Pastor Lubke.

There he stood behind her, a dim and appalling shape. Hilda shivered—her voice failed. Erasmus, his courage rising with the occasion, answered in her stead:

"She was speaking to me, sir—or rather it was I who was speaking to her. I was telling Miss Hilda what I should have come this very evening to tell you, sir, if this opportunity had not arisen—that I have news which makes it needful for me to go away, and that I cannot go without saying that I love her, and want her to be my wife, if she will." His voice faltered and broke.

"And pray, sir, who are you?" asked the pastor, grimly.

"My name is Erasmus Stockton. My father was Judge Stockton, of Danbury—all my connections are respectable," replied Erasmus, succinctly. "I can refer you to people whom you know for my character and prospects. I have a little money now, and Smith & Petrie, of New York, have offered $10,000 for an air brake of my invention, which is just patented. I can afford to keep a wife, Mr. Lubke."

"And pray where have you learned to take so great an interest in my daughter Hilda?"

"Over this fence," answered Erasmus, stoutly. Pastor Lubke gave a grim little laugh.

"Such things are not to be settled in a minute, my young friend," he said. "Youth is always in a hurry. Hilda, you had better go in. I will follow me to my study, Mr.—ahem!—Stockton, we will talk farther of this matter."

"Follow" by way of the gate, was what the good pastor meant; and he was by no means prepared for what happened, namely, his young friend's vaulting the fence like an acrobat, and gaining the garden at a single bound.

"Hurrah, darling!" he whispered to Hilda as the pastor led the way through the garden. "The fence is climbed. I always vowed that I would get over some day or other, and I have."

And so it proved. There were some hitches, some delays. Erasmus was not allowed to marry Hilda next week, as was his first wild proposition, or even next month. "Sister's" wheel buzzed like great bumble-bee all summer long, and busy fingers toiled over the wedding outfit through winter days and spring days, before Hilda was pronounced by her family "ready" to begin her new life. A year's engagement even seemed a disgracefully short one to "Sister." Had not their own mother been betrothed for seven years before she married papa? But at last, spite of delays and scruples, the long waiting ended, and Erasmus bore away his bride. He scandalized his sisters-in-law greatly by proposing to carry her over the fence, as the road by which he himself had come in, but this was overruled, and they departed prosaically in a hack, like other brides and grooms. And so we leave our little pair, as likely, for all I can see, to "live happy ever after" as any prince and princess of fairy tale. For fairy tales, however fanciful, must strike their roots always in a solid basis of every-day contentment, and, given the contentment, one can easily dispense with the fairies.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Coral.

Coral-fishing yields an ample return when properly carried on, coral being always much sought after for the toilet, and commanding a high price. It has required twenty centuries of incessant groping in the dark to unveil its mysterious nature. It is a branched polypus-trunk, of a beautiful red color, which is as hard as the most compact rocks, and, like them, capable of taking a fine polish. When it is withdrawn from the sea, of which it only inhabits the great depths, it is, owing to the arrangement of its branches, precisely like a bush in miniature, and a section of its stem presents concentric layers analogous to those of certain trees. Its branches are covered with a soft rose-colored bark, and display here and there small holes, in each of which resides one of their builders. These are so many polypi, which, when they expand, wear all the appearance of pretty little flowers of a beautiful white color, with eight divisions spread out like rays, and the borders of which are ornamented with a fringe of ciliæ. It was this deceitful appearance which made naturalists waver so about the nature of coral. Its extreme hardness, and the beautiful polish it takes, led some observers to look upon it as a simple mineral. But the idea which seemed to predominate over all others was that of coral being only a sub-marine shrub. This was the opinion of Pliny and Dioscorides; and these two great scholars, seeing it was so hard and compact, added that the shrub only made its appearance in this indurated form, because it became suddenly petrified when brought into contact with the air, as it issued from the waves. The sagacious traveler Tournefort also took it to be a plant, and even had it engraved under this heading in one of the plates of his magnificent work. In the eighteenth century Count Marsigli announced to the scientific world that he had discovered the flowers of the coral, and that consequently its vegetable nature could no longer be called in question. By placing branches of this polypoid in sea water, immediately after they had been fished up, the Italian naturalist saw the kind of buds which cover their surface, open like so many eight-petaled flowers, formed of elegant white and starred corollæ, outlined upon the reddish bark of the stems. Marsigli doubted no longer; these were the flowers of the paradoxical shrub; he had solved the problem left unsettled by Tournefort. In his joy, when announcing his discovery to the assembled Academy of Sciences, to whom he had forwarded his specimens, he wrote to the president, "I send you some branches of coral covered with white flowers. This discovery has made me pass for almost a sorcerer in the country; no person, not even fishermen, having seen anything similar."

A Man-Eating Stallion.

The Hambletonian stallion Rising ham, owned by Dr. James A. Schultz, of Middletown, N. Y., was shot and killed one night recently, he being considered unsafe to keep. Dr. Shultz says the horse was insane beyond a doubt. He was twenty-one years old, and for nineteen years has been a confirmed man-eater. More than twenty keepers have been crippled by him, and he has killed three persons outright. No professional horse-trainer could subdue him, and all the systems of horse-training and breaking have been tried in vain. He was a thorough-bred, old Hambletonian being his sire, and his dam being a mare of fine blood. He had been in harness but once in fourteen years, and that was recently, when Dr. Schultz had him hitched up, requiring several men to do so. The doctor then attempted to drive Rising-ham, but the horse became so furious and unmanageable that he was allowed to go out once to his stall, where he has remained ever since. The sum of $7,000 was once offered for him, and refused by his owner, in hope that he might be cured. The last feat Rising-ham performed was to bite the right cheek of a negro keeper entirely off, the unfortunate groom's three immediate predecessors having lost respectively an ear, three fingers, and a thumb, and the muscles of the right forearm.

Five shots were fired in the forehead of Risingham as he stood in his stall. They seemed to have no effect upon him, except to increase his attempts to get at the bystanders, and to add to the ferocity of his kicking and jumping. By strategy Dr. Schultz managed to sever his jugular vein, and he bled to death, dying as he had lived, exhibiting all the fierceness of a most vicious nature. His last effort was an attempt to seize his owner's arm in his teeth. Dr. Schultz intends to dissect the remains of the stallion, and have the skeleton articulated and set up in his office.

Hung Lung at Base Ball.

The base ball mania has at last reached Chinatown, says the Virginia City (Nev.) *Chronicle*, and the Mongolians have a regularly equipped nine. They practice with three men at the bat and nine fielders, each batsman remaining in as long as he can and taking his place in the field when put out. While they adhere as closely as possible to the rules of the American game, their manner of playing it slightly differs. They wait the ball pitched straight overhead instead of to the right side, and they strike much as if they were chopping wood. After they hit, they run the reverse way of the diamond, making for the third base first. In catching they are very expert, and rarely missed a ball that was knocked in the air. In several instances it was knocked from one hand to another and caught. In batting they were very weak, but in throwing they average better than the Caucasian clubs of the Comstock. The reporter watched the game for an hour, and did not note a single overthrow. The game dates its decline from the year 1442, when at one of the big matches a lady of the royal household was hit in the neck with a ball and killed. When Hung Lung was told that the game was considered an American institution, he laughed loudly and intimated that it was hard to find anything the Americans didn't claim.

Language of Finger-Rings.

In case of a gentleman wishing to marry—literally "in the market" with his heart—he wears a plain or chased gold ring upon the first finger of his left, or heart hand. When success attends his suit, and he is actually engaged, the ring passes to the second finger. After marriage it passes to the third finger. If, however, the gentleman desires to tell the fair ones that he not only is not "in the market," but that he does not design to marry at all, he wears the signet upon his little finger, and all the ladies may understand that he is out of their reach. With the fair sex "the laws of the ring" are: A plain or chased gold ring on the little finger of the right hand implies "not engaged," or, in plainer words, "ready for proposals, sealed or otherwise." When engaged the ring passes to the third finger of the right hand. When married, the third finger of the left hand receives it. If the fair one proposes to defy all siege to her heart, she places the rings on the first and fourth fingers—one on each—like two charms to keep away the tempter. It is somewhat singular that this latter disposition of the ring is rare.

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets are smaller,
The reign of the dolman is over.

Peacock blue is revived for silk dresses.

Low shoes are again worn in the street.

Manila hats are the novelty for little girls.

Whalebone fringe is used in half mourning.

Children's skirts are worn longer this season.

Small satchels are taking the place of pockets.

Coronet and cottage brims are equally fashionable.

Neckties are *de rigueur* with wide linen or lace collars.

Children wear colored dresses more than white ones.

The short kilt suit grows in favor for younger women.

Lisle thread gloves have open clocks around the wrist.

The scarf fichu, tying on the bosom, is very fashionable.

Hats are worn only by little girls and misses in their teens.

The side satchel a la Marguerite is the fancy of the moment.

Double fringes are used in trimming mantles and mantelets.

The "Mercedes" continues to be the leading style of coiffure.

Pleated basques with square yokes are worn by girls in their teens.

The "Richelieu" is the favorite set of deep linen collar and cuffs.

Costume de fatigue is the correct name for the short walking suit.

Point d'Alencon is the only French lace made entirely with the needle.

Train supporters are necessary when long skirts are worn out of doors.

Many handsome silk costumes are made with yokes and shirred waists.

For full toilet the princess form of dress takes precedence of all others.

Cutaway jackets for misses and small girls are not made with waistcoats.

Kilt skirts and cutaway jackets should not be worn by stout or elderly ladies.

Amber and rainbow beads are mingled with the richest fringes and passementeries.

Spanish lace scarfs, black, white and beige colored, are having a run of popular favor.

When low shoes are worn out of doors, the stockings must be dark or to match the dress.

Roman pearl beads and mother-of-pearl ornaments are taking the lead for bonnet ornaments.

The ulster of the *elegante* this summer is of India pongee, with Carrick capes or cardinal collars.

Beige-colored light woollen dresses, trimmed with brown and beige fringes, are much worn.

All sorts of worsted, silk, embroidered, brocaded and damassee galloons are used for heading fringes.

Solid colored stockings, blocked on the sides, are worn by little girls and misses, in colors to match their dresses.

It is fashionable to put two fringes of different colors or two shades of the same color on beige or mastic-gray dresses.

The cutaway jacket, long waistcoat, and kilt skirt, with scarf drapery around the hips, is the costume of the moment.

The fringes for colored bourette dresses are of two or three colors in the same fringe, to match the colors of the bourette.

Plain princess polonaises are worn over fan trained skirts, the train being looped to escape the sidewalk when worn in the street.

Gray linen lawns, with white polka dots or small Japanese figures, or barred or striped with color, are in demand for suits for young ladies and misses in their teens.

Beige colored chip bonnets, trimmed entirely with beige ribbons and ostrich tips, and faced with black or dark-colored velvet, are affected by the most fashionable women.

Pleatings and flutings of black French lace, mingled with flat loops of narrow black gros grain ribbon, are the most elegant trimmings for black mantillas, mantles and dolmans.

Some very handsome princess polonaises are made with a band of beaded lace inserted down every seam, the trimmings at the bottom being of lace and beaded fringe to match.

The most fashionable bonnets are of gray, ecru, and mastic or beige-colored chip, with diadem fronts faced with black or dark velvet, edged with gold or rainbow tinsel braid, and have no face trimmings.

A Russian Girl's Revenge.

The recent dismissal by the Emperor of Russia of his sanguinary Chief of Police Trepoff recalls the wounds he received last winter from the pistol of the young girl, Vera Zasoulitch, who was triumphantly acquitted after a trial amid frantic applause in the court. Last June Trepoff visited the prison for political prisoners in St. Petersburg, and inspected the inmates, who, according to the rules, walked about the court yard without speaking to each other. Finally, he observed two men in conversation, and shouted to the prison director, who tremblingly followed him: "Why do these men enjoy an immunity?" "Seigneur," said one of them, named Bogoliouboff, "we—" "Hold your tongue," was the reply. "Director, place this man in a dungeon," Bogoliouboff remained immovable, with his hat upon his head. Trepoff lifted his stick to knock it off, but his victim snatched it from his hand, and threw it away. "I do not take off my hat to tyrants," said he. At this moment two jailers seized him, laid him upon a bench, took off his garments, tied him, and administered, by order of Trepoff and under his eyes, fifty blows with the knout, which left the unfortunate man mutilated, inanimate, and streaming with blood. Six months afterward a young girl called at Trepoff's office with a petition for Bogoliouboff's release. "In twenty years," said Trepoff, with a sardonic smile, motioning his attendant to admit another visitor. At this moment the girl fired two balls into his breast, and with flashing eyes, held the revolver smoking in her hand, crying: "I am Vera Zasoulitch, the betrothed of Bogoliouboff, whom you would have assassinated. I revenge him!"

Man's Oldest Friends.

It is supposed by naturalists that the dog was the first domesticated of our four-footed friends, the presumption being that the dog was necessary in the hunting of other animals. The next creature subdued is presumed to have been the pig, as thus food would be secured without the labor of hunting. Next in order comes the ox, first, perhaps, as a beast of burthen, and then, when his edibility was realized, as food. The dairy would date from the domestication of the bovine servants of man. The horse, perhaps of all most prized, came under the rein when men had leisure to think of something besides food.

1,400 PEOPLE BURNED.

The Awful Holocaust at Tientsin, China—Terrible Scenes of Agony and Death.

The particulars of the great fire at Tientsin, China, are horrible. The number of refugees who had been collecting at this point had been augmenting by daily additions until the aggregate was variously estimated at anywhere from fifty thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. An additional soup dispensary was opened on a piece of vacant ground known as the Flower Garden of the K'ang family. When this relief depot was established, the whole premises was surrounded with a strong fence of reeds and millet stalks, plastered with mud. As the place was to be occupied only by women and children, the greatest care was taken that all communication between the inside and outside be prevented. The alley on the west side was fenced up at its north end, and the only gate of the soup-yard was at the south end of the same alley—a gate about six feet wide. About ten o'clock on a bitter cold morning an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in this relief yard, roofed with inflammable mats, and crowded with human beings. Crowds of people began to gather on all sides of the yard, and tear down the strong fence. The moment that communication was established between the inside and the outside, a considerable number of outsiders leaped into that part of the inclosure forming the alley, to attempt to rescue those who were still struggling to escape. The scene within was awful. The long sheds had already melted into smoke and ashes, and only the poles were still burning—yet not the poles alone, for beneath stretched long lines of something only distinctly seen, and which, between the gusts of flame and smoke, could be recognized as the heads, arms and bodies of human beings, all huddled within the limits of the former compartments, and just as they were caught by the fiery sirocco. Not one in twenty had time to move a yard before they were met by flames and suffocated where they chanced to be. In front of the locked gate a large number of poor wretches were caught and imprisoned by the flames. Their wadded or skin garments caught fire, and could neither be taken off nor extinguished—scores of poor women were reduced to a condition too horrible to be described—absolutely roasted on one side, and utterly helpless to escape.

The greater part of those who were burned must have perished instantly. Within five minutes of the time the fire broke out, it is probable that those who failed to escape were suffocated by the flames. Long after every scrap of mat and wood had been consumed, the bodies of the victims continued to burn and smoulder. The corpses were most of them reduced literally to cinders, utterly beyond recognition. Many of the survivors on the day of the fire, and the three following days, while the bodies were being taken out, wandered about, uttering the most piteous lamentations, striving to discover their children; husbands came to institute a hopeless quest for their wives. Nothing was left upon the ground but hundreds of horribly mutilated corpses, fragments of half-burned clothes, and broken pottery. It is definitely ascertained that the number who perished is somewhat more than fourteen hundred.

Country Roads.

Country road-making is one of the sciences in which we cannot boast of much progress within a hundred years. Through wide sections of country the same old practice prevails,—of scraping the dirt into the road-bed every year, at a time in the spring when the highways are settling into reasonable smoothness, and leaving it untouched during the rest of the year. Even with a gravel bank a mile or two away, this shiftless style is adhered to. The result is a narrow, lumped-up, undrained highway—so rough and uneven as to increase by fifty per cent. the draft-power required to move heavy loads long distances. As it is the weakest point that measures the strength of the chain, so it is the "bad places" that give character to the road. And if the entire highway work in a district were given to making these permanently good, the whole road would be better.

An advice is now in order, we contribute our quota: Make clean and ample water courses down the hills, so that the bed will not be washed out; fill up the low, wet places with stones; use only clean gravel, or stones broken by highway work during the winter, when there is little else to do, for top dressing; let the roads alone when you can do nothing but scrape on soil; keep the weeds from going to seed; get up "tree-planting days," to border the barren highways with grateful shade, and country roads will be more nearly what they are under the "effete despotisms of Europe"—smooth, hard, dry, delightful. One of the English road engineers, writing on this subject, quotes from another authority, and endorses the remark that gravel ought always "to be completely cleansed of every particle of clay or earthy substance, and its different sizes ought to be selected and arranged by means of riddling or washing." He shows plainly why dirty gravel turns to mud just as soon as the combined forces of water and frost can get at it, as we all have dreadfully patent proof that it does, every spring. While the scientific plan of "riddling" the gravel to clean it, and exposing it to sun, air and frost, to free it from dirt before spreading it on the road, or using only broken stone, is too "advanced" for our free and independent mud-pie makers, it can do no hurt to keep the correct principle before them.—*The Golden Rule.*

The First Dollar Greenback.

The *Henry County Democrat* of Missouri, says: A few weeks ago this paper published a notice that Mr. R. T. Leaverton, of Holden, Missouri, had in his possession the first dollar greenback issued by the Government. That notice was published far and wide in the newspapers. Mr. George Gross, of Kansas City, read it, and urged the owner to set a price. He said $25, and had the money shoved quickly into his hands. In a few days Mr. Gross was offered $65 for his purchase, but declined to sell. In four days after making the sale Mr. Leaverton received an offer of $100 for the bill from St. Louis parties, which he tendered to Mr. Gross, who declined to sell. Mr. Hatchey, a boss bridge-builder, offered $150 in gold for a half interest in the bill (which was now considered to be a great bonanza,) but this offer was also refused. A wholesale liquor firm concluded that it would be a good thing and a cheap advertisement at $500, and made this offer, but with the same lack of success. Bidding upon the oldest dollar greenback then became general, and reached $700, but Mr. Gross still retained the proprietorship.

The most interesting and last heard of offer was from Brick Pomeroy. He wanted to borrow the bill to display at hustings during a canvass for the National Greenback party. He was promptly informed that if he would execute a bond in the sum of $1000, with two good sureties, for the safe return of the bill, he could have the use of it for a short campaign.

How a Man Takes Care of His Baby.

In spite of all the statements to the contrary, there are men who take care of their children. They are the kindest and best husbands in the world. They do not wish to see their wives overburdened with care and worry, and they intend to help them a great deal, and actually do. Yet it cannot be denied, that their opinion concerning the value of their services and their wives' opinion on the same subject do not exactly coincide. One of these good husbands will help dress the children for breakfast, and speak of it with a grandly virtuous air, while the fact is that he only washed the face of one while his wife washed and dressed the other three. He helps get the children ready for church; that is, he buttons up Dick's boots, and helps Jenny put on her gloves after he has leisurely and comfortably dressed himself, while his wife ties sashes, and hunts up odd gloves, and puts on collars, and curls one child's hair and washes another's hands, and in the intervals "does up" her own hair, and saves the baby from the razor, and Jenny's best bonnet from the baby. He stands patiently (?) in the hall as the bell begins to toll, and mildly calls: "It is getting late, Maria." Which fact Maria knows as well as he does, for her hands are trembling so with nervousness and haste that she hardly put a single pin in its right place. Just as the last strokes of the bell are sounding, they hurry off to church, being entirely the calming influence which comes from a leisurely walk on a fine Sunday morning. He takes the opportunity to remark, with but a shade of reproof in his gentle tones, "I can't understand why it takes you so long to get ready. It really does seem as if, with as much as I do to help you, we need not be obliged to hurry so at the last minute. I don't like to see you go up the aisle with your face as red as a lobster,"—which, of course, is very soothing to Maria's irritated nerves.

The father cares for the baby at night in very much the same fashion. The mother has lifted the child into her own bed, and back into its cradle again, in the vain hope that in one place or the other he will go to sleep, has brought "drinks of water" for him, rocked the cradle and sung to its uneasy occupant softly and sleepily for an hour, till finally she thinks that if she is to be in this *semi-amphibious* state, half out of bed and half in, the air from the open window is too cool for her. She knows if she tries to shut it herself the little tyrant will instantly miss her presence and be ten times wider awake than ever, and all the hours' singing and rocking will be labor lost. So, with much regret, she softly asks John to get up and close the window. He has lain remarkably still and breathed rather heavily, and is somewhat difficult to arouse for a man who afterward declares he was wide awake all the time. But like the good husband that he is, he cheerfully closes the window, and gets an extra blanket for the baby, and pleasantly asks as he settles down into the pillows again, "What makes the baby so uneasy to-night?" He manifests a strange indifference to his wife's reply, and in fact nothing more is heard from him till morning, while his wife sleepily and painfully works away for an hour longer. But at breakfast, with what calm complacency does he speak of the trouble the baby made us last night, with an "us" fairly editorial in its comprehensiveness. The next night he goes into a room by himself to sleep. He "can't stand it to have his rest broken so," but adds generously, "I'll take care of him the next night." And so he does till about twelve o'clock, when the baby wakes and cries. For ten minutes he tries faithfully to get him to sleep again, and then ignominiously retreats and calls for "mamma."

An Expensive Joke.

A German journal gives the following account of the disagreeable consequences attending a practical joke: A young student of the University of Prague, Baron Charles Di Klaversburg, when on his way to Vienna, toward the end of last month, stopped for the night at Black Eagle Hotel, in a small town of Aredstadt, near Banzlau, in Bohemia.

Having been requested by the landlord to inscribe his name in the travelers' register, the young gentleman had the impudence to write in the column headed "Object of the Journey" the words, "To blow out his brains."

The landlord, without reading what the baron had written, sent the book to the burgomaster in the evening, in conformity with the police regulations. About ten o'clock, after the traveler had gone to bed, a soldier entered his room, drew his saber, and sat down on a chair by his bedside.

On the baron asking the reason of this intrusion, the soldier replied: "I am sent to keep watch over you, and shall be replaced in two hours by one of my comrades, who will be succeeded by others till ten o'clock in the morning, when you will be taken to Banzlau."

As the soldier had said, the young baron was next morning put into a carriage and taken to Banzlau, where by the orders of the director of the police, he was examined by two physicians who declared that he was not insane. He was nevertheless constantly watched by sentinels one of whom, in answer to his inquiry why he was thus treated as a criminal, replied:

"Because you declared your intention to kill yourself, and his magnificence the burgomaster has forbidden suicides under any pretext whatever."

In spite of all the baron could say in explanation of his joke he was detained in close custody, and in due time brought to trial on a charge of writing what was immoral on a public register. The tribunal declared the offense fully established, and condemned the accused to a month's imprisonment, a fine of 200 florins (about $100) with all the expenses attending arrest, custody and trial.

A Tight-Rope Walker's Fall.

Prof. Bond, a tight-rope wal

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 30, 1878.

A good motto for all honest voters—Be Dill-igent.

Does a Secretary of Internal affairs know how to cure a belley-ache, might be made question in the pending campaign.

The National or greenback nominees, Bently for Supreme Judge and Shearer for Lieut. governor having declined, a portion of the delegates re-assembled at Harrisburg last week, to fill vacancies.

After remarks by a number of members as to the prospects of the party and as to the best means of prosecuting the campaign, the names of Chief Justices Agnew and Furman Sheppard were presented for supreme judge. The nomination of Mr. Sheppard was soon after withdrawn and Judge Agnew was selected by acclamation.

For Lieutenant governor J. M. Steck, of Lycoming county, was nominated on the first ballot.

Let democrats proceed with all Dilligence and organize campaign clubs.

A humiliating confession indeed, as an exchange says, the Cameron platform adopted at Harrisburg, by the knaves and slaves of that dynasty, the other day conceded the depression and general bankruptcy that prevails throughout the State, in all business affairs. This is a disgraceful admission. This party or clan which has ruled the "Church and State," in this Commonwealth, for EIGHTEEN YEARS, and now the Deacons and Elders—Mackey, Cameron's, Quay, Rutan, etc., stand up in broad day-light, at the State Capital, and confess that they have ruined the morals and business of the State, and nominated Hoyt, etc., and have the impudence to ask the people to tolerate them for four years more. Can fraud and impertinence be rendered more transparent? Their confession is conclusive proof to every sensible voter, that this faction is unfit to govern a free Commonwealth and deserves to be defeated in November.

The Centre Herald and Philipsburg Journal are printed on the "outside" plan. More spasms in store for those editors whose sleep seems constantly haunted by "outsides."

The Pittsburg Telegraph an able republican paper says this: Apropos of the opinion recently expressed by Governor Hartranft that Jack Kehoe is an innocent man, and even the fear that political capital should be made of it, could not drive him to consent to the hanging of an innocent man, the public has not yet forgotten that it was the open boast of the Kehoe gang that their political influence was such that they had no fears of the gallows—a sentiment expressed while Governor Hartranft was the chief executive of the State—nor have two years effaced the memory of the testimony taken during the Mollie Maguire trials of political bargains between Quay and Hartranft and Jack Kehoe, and a few other Mollies, by which for political service, immunity from the extreme penalty of the law was alleged to have been promised. It is not uninteresting to note that even now Kehoe is believed to control directly and indirectly about 15,000 votes. Members of the ring can afford to believe such men innocent.

The legislature will adjourn in a few days, after having been in session one month over the usual time. Now what has it done to benefit the farmer, the mechanic and the working man? Absolutely nothing at all for the toiling and over-burdened tax-payer. Year after year the corporation, the speculator and the money shaver have monoplized legislation, and the laws passed have have been in their interest alone, while the working man has been overlooked as though he had no rights which a legislator is bound to respect. This is the simple truth. There is no class so much in need of relief as the working class. Yet look at your taxes and you find not copper cut down, while wages are down.

If our public servants were to make a raid upon fees and salaries among office holders, from the highest to the lowest, and seek to cut down the expenses of the government so much needed, it would go far to lessen the enormous taxation resting upon the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, who has scarce an income at all in these times, wherewith to maintain himself and family and pay his taxes—taxes that are squandered by our public servants, many of whom revel in luxury with the sweat of the working man foots the bill.

We repeat, the legislature has done nothing to relieve the oppressed masses one iota. How long will the people stand it.

Now democrats, we have a most excellent state ticket in the field—with Dilligence we can elect it.

The ten dollar fellows who sat at Harrisburg all winter doing nothing adjourned on 24. May we never see its like again, is the universal wish. The leading ringsters, tickled each other with presents on day of adjournment.

The Williamsport Bulletin, rad, says democrats "are not at all pleased with the enthusiastic manner in which the Harrisburg nominations are received by the people." Well we do not see where the enthusiasm comes in or comes from. It does not come from Centre county, and from other parts of the states the information is that Hoyt's nomination does not enthuse at all. People are tired of Cameron's set ups, and the Harrisburg nominations were so plainly the work of Simon and Don that there is a strong disposition among republicans to let them go over board.

The only issue now before the people is between honesty and corruption—the government administered by pure men or by rings. The Cameron clan on one side with Hoyt, and Dill on the other whose nine years in senate prove him to be a true representative of the people.

John A. Woodward, of Howard, is member of the democratic state committee, for this senatorial district. A most excellent choice. Mr. Woodward is a democrat of the purest water.

The latest from Europe now is that peace negotiations are regarded at St. Petersburg as in a fair way for a satisfactory conclusion.

At the republican primary meetings in Lancaster county the other day, the Cameron gang was completely routed. Do it some more.

THE INVESTIGATION.

As to the committee's plans in investigating the presidential fraud the World's special writes from Washington, on 20, that the Special Committee on the Florida and Louisiana Election Frauds will organize 21st on the return of Mr. Potter, the Chairman, from New York. It will be divided into two subcommittees to take testimony from each State. Mr. Morrison will probably be made chairman of the Louisiana portion with General Butler as a part of the Republican minority. Mr. Morrison was chairman of the House investigation into the Louisiana election in the last Congress, and is, therefore, familiar with the subject at the outset. He will find an able second in General Butler, who is well informed on Louisiana affairs, especially as to the bargain made by the commission sent to New Orleans by the President a year ago, by which Packard was deposed from his claims to the Governorship. The telegram read in the House by General Garfield from Minister Noyes asking that he be subpœnaed as soon as the committee is organized, will be laid before the committee, but it is not probable that Governor Noyes will be summoned until some evidence is taken implicating him in the frauds in Florida. Mr. McLin, of the Returning Board, while here recently, gave his own measure in a silly story he told that whenever any of the Republican members of the board or Republican politicians would become timid and hesitate during its progress in making up the returns in the interest of Hayes, Noyes would often and familiarly place both hands on their shoulders and, with a significant look, would say with great emphasis: "Gentlemen, you don't know Governor Hayes." M'Lin now says that he believes Noyes was quite right, and that he didn't know then what kind of a man Hayes was. He counted the State for him, however, and now declares that he has acquired very full knowledge of the kind of a man Hayes is, but his confidence in Noyes's opinion has quite oozed out at his fingers' ends. Among the witnesses who will be summoned on the Florida case is William E. Chandler. It is true that he testified in the investigation by the Forty-fourth Congress, but he pleaded the privilege of counsel when called upon to explain the cipher telegrams which he sent to Hayes's private secretary at Columbus, to Zach Chandler and other leading Republicans. These telegrams have been recently reprinted from the old report in the newspapers, and one of them to Columbus, on December 14, 1876, indicates that the prospect for Hayes was stormy. Mr. Chandler is now willing to explain all these telegrams.

A. H. DILL.

This gentleman, the choice of the REPORTER as well as of nine-tenths of the democracy of Centre county, was nominated last week, by the Pittsburg convention, for governor. The convention did a good thing in this nomination, and it receives the most hearty and enthusiastic endorsement of the democracy of the state.

We favored the nomination of Mr. Dill because we deemed him the strongest man, because a nine years record in the state senate leaves him with a pure and spotless record, and because he is emphatically a man of the people and for the people. Although he lives in a strongly republican district so great is Mr. Dill's popularity among the people who know him, without respect to party, that he was thrice elected for state senator. This is one of the strongest testimonials for the man, and we venture to say that the fidelity with which he has served his constituents and the people of the state in the senate, will give him a larger vote from the honest portion of the republicans than any other man that could have been nominated.

Andrew H. Dill's character is unassailable, and his nomination has caused consternation among the slangwhanging portion of the republican press and republican leaders. He is the friend of the common classes, and in Union county where he is known, he is the favorite of the farmer and the working man, always having mingled with these and ever identifying himself with their interests. No hand was ever too crusty from labor but Andrew H. Dill was ready to give it a friendly grasp and lend it sympathy and aid. Workingmen, here is your friend, nominated for governor; he has stood by you in all your interests, stand by him now and with your votes assist to elevate him to the position of governor where he can still further guard and more surely serve your interests.

To the people of Centre county, we can say that Mr. Dill was one of the early, and warmest friends of the Pennsvalley road, often coming into our county to attend our railroad meetings and speak in favor of the road. He stands to-day yet as one of the most earnest advocates for its completion. This county will roll up an increased majority for Dill—he is well known to many of our people, and wherever he is known, among republicans as well as among democrats, Andrew H. Dill is strong.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

The following is an extract from the State Constitution:

Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willfull violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

John Siney, one of the "labor party" leaders in the coal regions, was a prominent actor in the convention of the Nationals. He made several speeches, in one of which he said "there are but two parties in this country, the skinners and the skinned, the robbers and robbed." The Pottsville Standard, published where Siney lives, and, therefore, a competent witness, in remarking upon the declaration, "feels, called upon to say, for the information of the general public, that there isn't a more perfect specimen of a skinner in the State of Pennsylvania than this same John Siney." This is about the length and breadth of it, no doubt.

We know a little of John Siney in these parts—he was one of the leaders in last summers terrible riots, and made himself particularly conspicious in the riots in the Clearfield coal fields. He is a dangerous man, and his championship of the laboring class is a sham that he may be enabled to get his living off of them without working.

During the campaign in which Hartranft ran for governor, it was charged that the Mollie vote had been bought over for him by his agents. During the Mollie murder trials afterwards it was charged by Frank B. Gowan that Mollie Maguire leaders had been bought by the Hartranft party, and that some of the indicted leaders said the "old man at Harrisburg" would take care of them. This is what Hartranft, the "old man at Harrisburg is now declaring he will do with Jack Kehoe. The governor a few days ago said that he thought Jack Kehoe innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, and said he could not be driven to consent to the hanging of an innocent man, even though it should be carried into the campaign and made a handle of politically. The Pittsburg Post adds it don't care to see Kehoe hung, but if the Governor pardons him he should insist on the repayment of the $2,000 given Kehoe in 1875, to secure the Mollie vote for Hartranft as against Pershing. Compel him to make restitution, Governor.

DILL DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE GALLANT DEMOCRATIC STANDARD BEARER RECEIVES A GRAND OVATION AT SUNBURY.

AN IMMENSE THRONG OF PEOPLE GREET HIM ON HIS ARRIVAL AT HIS HOME IN LEWISBURG.

Sunbury, May 24.—At least one thousand people independent of party assembled at the depot this afternoon to greet Senator Dill on his way home. His remarks, as well as those of Senators Allen and Peale and Representative Sherwood, were received with tumultuous applause. At night one hundred guns were fired and an immense impromptu ratification meeting convened in front of the Clement house. The valley of the Susquehanna is a unit for Dill. Put down old Northumberland for 2,000 majority for Dill and the whole ticket.

DILL AT HIS HOME.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 24.—Upon the arrival of Hon. A. H. Dill at his home this evening he was met at the depot by an immense throng of his fellow citizens, who, as he appeared upon the platform, gave expression to their joy and pride at his nomination for governor by cheer upon cheer. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and amid the huzah of the multitude and the waving of hankerchiefs from every window he was conveyed to his residence in a barouche, drawn by four horses. In the first carriage with Senator Dill sat Hon. Joseph C. Bucher, Hon. B. T. Allen and Hon. S. R. Peale, followed by distinguished citizens in other carriages. Flags were flying on every side and men, women and children with beaming faces rushed to bid him welcome as he alighted in front of his home. His house had been festooned with wreaths, flags and evergreens by the Spyker Graham, post of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 52. Flowers were strewn upon the threshold and from the hands of an impromptu committee of lovely misses.

The senator received an armful of bouquets. In a word the whole population seemed to have given themselves up to gladness and spontaneous welcome. The senator was overpowered with emotion, but after music by the band and the following introduction by his life-long friend, Judge Bucher, he appeared, and with much feeling, addressed his friends. Judge Bucher said:

"My heart swells with pride and joy at this auspicious meeting. You have assembled here without distinction of political faith or creed in order to do honor to a distinguished fellow citizen and neighbor, who by the kind partiality of the great political organization to which he belongs has seen fit to make him its exponent and standard bearer in the political canvass that is about to open. At such a time as this we would not assemble as partisans but simply for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the exalted private life as well as public worth of our friend Andrew H. Dill, who is known to each and every one of you. I recognize in the sea of familiar faces men reflecting every shade of political thought and action, and I am mindful of the responsible position into which I have been placed by your kind partiality, and it too admonishes me that I should be silent amid the war of contending political elements. Union county has had an important place in the political history for many years. She gave from her bosom a Simon Snyder to the governorship of the commonwealth; she gave to the public service an Eli Slifer and a Ner Middleswarth, who for twenty-six years was her representative in the general assembly. Now I know that whatever your political convictions may be, that so far as our distinguished fellow citizen may be concerned personally that you will rejoice if when the ides of November come the terrific thunderings of the popular voices will crown him with the laurel wreath of victory and bear him to the place once occupied by Simon Snyder. Permit me to introduce to you our friend Andrew H. Dill.

Senator Dill said: "My fellow citizens I am overwhelmed with emotion as I stand and look into your faces. As my friend was speaking I have been thinking of all you have done for me; that to you of Union county, republicans and democrats, I owe all of the distinction I may have attained in my political career. You have generously trusted me for ten years as your representative in the senate and now I have been placed by my party in a position of large responsibility and duty as a candidate for governor of this great state, and I am frank to say that I believe I had your earnest good wishes for favorable action at Pittsburg, but I did not expect such an overwhelming demonstration of the people on my return home. My fellow citizens, friends and neighbors, from the bottom of my heart I thank you. I am about to hand back to you the trust that you confided to me in order to enter unentrammeled upon the approaching contest. Whatever may be the event of the election it is compensation enough for me that the nomination I have received has been the occasion of this spontaneous outpouring of the people of my own home and the exhibition of the feeling of confidence and good will by my immediate neighbors, who honor me. I again thank you." (Applause.)

Eloquent addresses were also delivered by Wm. VanGezer, esq., Senators R. P. Allen and S. R. Peale, and Rev. D. S. Monroe, pastor of the M. E. church of Lewisburg. The latter gentlemen said: "It affords me much pleasure to associate with you in our offering the highest congratulations to our neighbor and friend. My personal acquaintance with Senator Dill assures me that he is an honest and upright man. With you I most heartily congratulate him upon the distinction that has been conferred upon him by his party and I feel assured that if elected he will never reflect discredit upon his party, upon himself, nor upon the people whom he represents." (Applause.)

GOV. HARTRANFT AND "JACK" KEHOE.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

Philadelphia, May 16.—In conversation with your correspondent at Harrisburg last evening, Governor Hartranft intimated that he thought Jack Kehoe innocent of the crime of which he was convicted and said he could not be driven to consent to the hanging of an innocent man, even though it should be carried into the campaign and made handle of politically. Kehoe is the famous "King of the Mollies," and is supposed to have had a hand in nearly every one of the crimes of the order. Indeed, he is already under sentence of imprisonment for fourteen years for complicity in the murder of Gomer James, the assault on Thomas and the conspiracy against the Majors, besides his conviction of the murder of F. W. S. Langdon at Audenried, June 4, 1862. He is, however, a man of great political influence in the coal districts.

——Fishing tackle, fancy articles, drugs, medicines, &c., at Frank Greens—best assortment in county.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Tremendous Gathering of the Unterrified in the Smoky City.

Special to the *Patriot*.

Pittsburg, May 22.—The streets are alive with people, attracted here by the democratic state convention, which is generally regarded to be the largest ever held in western Pennsylvania. All parts of the state are unusually well represented, and there is a determination to place a ticket in the field combining all the elements of strength.

The convention did not reach a ballot to-day owing to the numerous contests before the committee on credentials, which was in session seven or eight hours without coming to a conclusion. The convention having been informed at nine o'clock that the committee on credentials would not be prepared to report until ten an adjournment was voted until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

After considerable confusion as to what formed the roll of delegates, the roll was called and the convention effected a temporary organization by the election of Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon county, temporary chairman, who was introduced to the convention by Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie. The vote stood—Speer, 122; Scott, 99.

The result was received with applause by the Dill supporters.

Pittsburg, May 23—The democratic state convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, and the report of the committee on contested seats having been made and the contestants seated, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew as permanent president.

Senator Wallace and Hon. George M. Dallas conducted Mr. Buckalew to the chair, the former introducing him. Mr. Buckalew's speech was an appeal to the intelligence and forbearance of the convention, cautioning it to avoid all feeling.

The platform was called for, and Senator Wallace, coming upon the stage smiling, being greeted heartily, read the resolutions himself, which created enthusiasm.

The following is the full text of the platform:

The democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and want that now exist. It has had control of the legislation of the country, and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many. Its system of finance has been one of favors to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor. Its present hold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices are immoral. They distress the people and destroy their substance. The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy, and the dethronement of those in power; and we resolve,

That further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are a just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security of the noteholder and protection of the capital invested should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given for paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and equal responsibilities in law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady employment and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate return for its use belong to capital. Violence or breaches of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The republican party by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff upon bituminous coal from one dollar twenty-five to seventy-five cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper, glass, leather and all manufactures of each of them ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it ought to be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral fraud of 1876 should be made, fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished. But we oppose any attack upon the President's title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The republican party, controlling the legislation of the state, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution. Among other things it has neglected and refused to compel the acceptance of all of its provisions by the corporations of the state; to prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation for freight and passengers, and without abatement of drawback to any; to give to all equal means for transporting the raw material of the state in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and to publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept. The republican party creates new offices and adds enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites, whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery. Its administration of the state government grows more expensive with each year of its rule. Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta, whose decrees are accepted as the irreverable mandates of absolute hereditary power. We denounce these methods, these measures and these men as unworthy the support of an honest and free people, and we invite all, of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their hateful rule.

The greatest manifestations of delight attended the electoral fraud and anti-discrimination resolutions.

Mr. Wallace, finishing, moved the adoption of the report. He was seconded by R. B Brown, of Clarion, and they were accepted without dissent.

At 10:30 the gubernatorial nominations being in order, A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, named A. H. Dill. G. W. Miller, of Washington, named James H. Hopkins.

Malcolm Hay briefly seconded Hopkins and Senator Allan followed for Dill, declaring Andrew H. Dill was "the man for the hour." Patrick F. Dever, of Philadelphia, named General William McCandless, and although he mentioned his war record in its bright colors he won little responsive feeling for his nomination.

Dallas seconded M'Candless. Wilber, of Bradford, named Colonel Victor E. Piolett; John Ahl, of York, named Levi Maish; Samuel Greenwood, of Chester, named Robert E. Monaghan; and Joseph M. Thompson, of Jefferson, named Geo. A. Jenks, who was seconded by R. B. Brown, of Clarion.

Mr. Dill was nominated on the third ballot, and as Simon Strasbaugh, of Perry county, voted for Dill (making the 124th vote and securing Dill's nomination) there was tremendous applause.

The following are the three ballots:

	First	Second	Third
Whole No. of votes	250	250	249
Necessary to a choice	126	126	125
Andrew H. Dill	92	115	136
James H. Hopkins	58	56	89
Wm. M'Candless	47	40	—
Victor E. Piollet	16	13	5
George A. Jenks	14	13	13
Robert E. Monaghan	12	12	6
Levi Maish	11	—	—
Jere. S. Black	—	1	—

Malcolm Hay moved to make Dill's nomination unanimous, which was agreed to.

The result of the first ballot for the supreme court judgeship was—Judge Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery, 162; Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia, 71; Judge Edward S. Golden, of Armstrong, 10. Judge Samuel P. Wilson, of Beaver, who had been named for the office, was withdrawn before the ballot began. Mr. Sheppard received only 20 votes from the Philadelphia delegation, while Judge Ross received 24 from the same source.

The field, notwithstanding all its pledges of standing up for the other anti-Wallace candidates in the event of Dill's nomination, went to pieces on the judgeship, and before the roll was half through it was evident that Ross would win by a great majority. The Sheppard managers counted without their host, and had no power to prevent the stampede to Ross.

The nomination for the lieutenant governorship being in order, W. H. Sowden, of Lehigh; O. H. Reighard, of Williamsport; John Fertig, of Crawford; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; R. L. Johnston, of Cambria; James A. Stranahan, of Mercer; Dr. Louis Heck, of Dauphin; J. E. Faunce, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Wm. M'Clelland were presented, and the list closed.

M'Clelland's name was withdrawn.

The first ballot resulted in no choice—Sowden, 54; Fertig, 50; Zeigler, 30; Johnson, 12; Stranahan, 20; Heck, 7; Faunce, 63; Reighard, 11. The Philadelphians generally supported Faunce.

The names of Reighard, Johnston and Heck were then withdrawn. A second ballot was ordered, the convention persistently refusing to adjourn until the business was finished.

The second ballot for lieutenant governor resulted in no choice—Sowden, 47; Fertig, 76; Zeigler, 28; Stranahan, 19; Faunce, 59.

Mr. Fertig was nominated on the third ballot by a vote of 162 to Sowden's 63.

The nominees for secretary of internal affairs were J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, J. Howard Beach and John H. Reall, of Philadelphia. Mr. Africa was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 181 votes to 69 for Beach and Reall 6.

Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, was on motion of Senator Wallace unanimously chosen chairman of the state central committee for the ensuing year.

After the announcement by the various senatorial districts of membership of that committee Senator Dill was introduced to the convention and made a few well timed and eloquent remarks. He was followed briefly by Senator Wallace and Hon. C. A. Buckalew and the convention at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Washington, May 20.—Minister Seward sends to the state department accounts of the Chinese famine up to the middle of last March. The distress occasioned by the famine last year is spreading over a much wider area, owing to renewed drought. The district now affected composes part of or the whole of the provinces of Shausi, Chihli, Shantung, Shensi, Hanan, Sachuen and Kansu.

Actual famine is pressing upon 15,000,000 people, while fully 60,000,000 are suffering more or less distress. The Chinese journals teem with accounts of the suffering. One of the most pitiable features of this famine is that there is an abundance of food in the country and it is only the lack of transportation which causes so much misery and loss of life.

The crops have been good immediately around the stricken districts, but as food can be transported only on wagons or pack animals, it cannot be taken thither in sufficient quantities to save the lives of the people. The Chinese officials have done all that is possible. The missionaries are distributing relief as best they may. The Chinese have usually classed opium and missionaries as among the chief evils due to foreign intercourse, but the latter are now winning favor through the practical help they afford.

EXCELLENT SCHOOL BOOKS.

People now-a-days are very much in the habit of boasting of the facilities enjoyed for acquiring an education. It is true they are largely improved over those enjoyed a few years ago; but the question arises—Are we obtaining the best it is possible to procure for the cost? If not, in what does the deficit consist, and how shall it be satisfied?

These considerations have occupied us to no small extent in an examination we have recently made of some new and progressive text-books for common schools. They comprise a series of arithmetics by Prof. Milne, principal of the State Normal School at Geneseo, N. Y., and a history of the United States by Prof. Ridpath, of the Indiana Asbury University. These books possess original features of so much value that a brief reference to them must prove interesting to every intelligent reader.

First. The Arithmetics. These comprise "First Lessons in Arithmetic," and "Practical Arithmetic." They are upon the inductive plan—that is, they are an exemplification of the science of numbers deduced from actual experience, as opposed to hypothetical or assumed definitions. They come right down to business principles at once, to the practical work of buying, selling, contracting, borrowing, loaning, and all the various ramifications of commercial life, without interposing the abstruse theories and ridiculous puzzles with which so many arithmetics are lumbered. Their analysis of the rules which lie at the foundation of the study is simple and concise and will be readily comprehended. The rules are few and briefly expressed, but they tell the whole story. There is no opportunity for misunderstanding them. They are the handsomest and most substantially made books of arithmetic, as well as the cheapest in the market, and we think enough has been said to induce those interested in practical instruction to examine them.

Second. The History. It involves more distinctive features of an attractive character than any school history of the United States we have ever examined. The narrative is smooth and fascinating, the facts are succinctly and impressively stated and the deductions are satisfactory and impartial. In the way of maps, charts, diagrams and illustrations there is nothing to be desired, for they are according to the best authorities and in every regard admirable. The maps show the conditions of the country at important periods; the chronological charts indicate events in their order, and fix them in the mind with contemporaneous happenings in other countries; the topographical diagrams point out the historical battle-fields, important settlements, etc.; the illustrations are portraits of those who have added luster to our national annals. The work has a full index and a pronouncing vocabulary, a recapitulation of each chapter and decidedly the most admirable arrangement of its subject matter it is possible to make. No book can induce the pupil to love the history of his country if this fails to do it.

These books are published by Messrs. Jones Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.

HE CONFESSES TO FOUR MURDERS.

Myerstown, Pa., May 22.—John Stoever, alias Harris, who confessed on his deathbed to having committed four murders, was one of the most respected citizens of this place. He made the confession the night before he died to Geo. Haffelfinger and his wife and Percival Daub. John Harris, of this place, who was Stoever's stepfather, said yesterday that such a confession had been made. He also told Isaac Loeb, of Lebanon, that he (Loeb) was implicated in the confession. The matter will be investigated to-day.

——No one can long abuse health without suffering generally with blood diseases. Keep the blood pure by using Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.

Some forty shad have been caught at Newport, and three or four at Shamokin Dam.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON Please Call W & B OAK Hall.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

Three hundred and nine oil wells were completed last month, an increase of 107 over March's contribution.

BARGAINS.

Bargains! Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct, stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 36 different articles designed. Teaching Cards sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dorf & Co. 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $200. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 24 jan 6ms,

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18ec

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines. 19aptf

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor Michigan. 9 may 13t

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	3.50
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIE'S FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of the Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the BISHOP STREET BAKERY, is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES

FANCY AND TOILET

ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

LOOK! LOOK!

BARGAINS

—IN—

NEW GOODS!!

—NOW, *EINS, ZWEI, DREI*, FOR A—
—RACE TO GET THE FIRST—
—BARGAINS IN NEW GOODS—
—AT—

WM. WOLF'S

IN THE

New Bank Building.

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of DRESS GOODS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TINWARE,

FISH, &C., &C.

Furnishing Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

NEW AND CHOICE INVOICE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Full line of

Hats and Caps

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Call and be Convinced that this is the Cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

Rememdrr the place—in the New Bank Building, opposite the Old Stand.

HO! FOR

SPRING MILLS!!

Stoves! Stoves!

TINWARE!!

HARDWARE!!

A full line of all kinds of Stoves.
A full line of Tinware.
Hardware for all Coachmakers and Mechanics included,
At the New Store of

6sept f THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

HARPSTER & NOLAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Business stand upstairs in the building formerly occupied by the Centre Reporter.

Will furnish gentlemen with clothing, made to order, of the best material that can be bought in Philadelphia or New York. Long experience in the business at Bellefonte enables him to turn out first class work in all respects. 6dec8 tf

C. C. CONSER.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

In Bank Building, Centre Hall.

Would respectfully announe to the citizens of this vicinity that he has taken rooms in above building where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had nine years experience he guarantees all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicits a share of the public patronage. 6dec y

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,

And Allow Interest,

Discount Notes,

Buy and Sell

Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

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We are now selling

New Pianos FOR $125

Each, and all styles including Grand, Square and Upright, all new and strictly first-class, at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. May 30,'78.

☞ TERMS.—*$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 10cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 355, I. O. of O. F. meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
S. K. ENERICK, Sec'y. B. D. BRESSLER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 36, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD KRONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—On account of Dill matter, we had to trim down our correspondents.

—Our sanctum was cheered, Tuesday, by visit from Rev's Aurand and Divens, H. Y. Stitzer, esq., accompanied by Rev. Fisher. The good seek the good.

—Well it is the boss grocery after all, said a housewife as she came out of Sechler's where she made some purchases.

—The Lewistown Democrat 23 says: During the thunder storm of Monday night, the barn on John Cupples's farm in Ferguson's Valley, (Granville township,) was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground, together with considerable straw, feed, and small implements.

—J. B. Solt's address from this on is Rock Springs, Centre Co. His trip in from Kansas was not by wagon, and he wrote us from Freeport 21 they were all well.

—All kinds of Sewing Machine Needles and fixings, to be had at Wm. Wolf's store. 3t.

John Bull is still buying horses in this country. Upwards of 3,000 were lately purchased in the northern farming districts of Vermont. Let him send an agent to Centre county, some good cavalry nags can be purchased here. England must still have an idea to fight mit Russia.

—A choice lot of stoneware, wholesale to merchants, and retail to others, at very low figures, at Sechler's, Bellefonte. Also, the chociest lot of queenaware in the county.

—Thomas H. Harter, of the Nevads, O., *Enterprise*, is paying his native county of Centre a visit, and bunked with the REPORTER a short time ago.

—DECORATION.—The Committee on Decoration respectfully announce the following Programme:

Evergreens and flowers to be taken to the residence of M. Derstine,—all persons are requested to contribute.

Place of meeting—Witmer's grove.

Time of meeting—3 P. M.

The Procession will leave the ground at 4 o'clock under command of Chief Marshal, Geo. Boal, in the following order, viz: 1st, Band. 2nd, Ministers. 3rd, Soldiers. 4th, Flower Bearers. 5th, Citizens.

At church the following order will be observed, viz: 1st, Music by Band. 2nd, Prayer. 3rd, Song. 4th, Address. 5th, Dirge and strewing of flowers. 6th, Benediction. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody. Come!

—In mentioning recently that Dr. Ziegler had discovered an enemy to the grape vine in the little black snail, we should have said that it destroys this years shoots instead of last years.

—If you want a nice tombstone and cheap—work equal to any in the city, go to Heisler's Bellefonte Marble Works, Mr. Heisler is a city workman himself.

—Andrew Gregg and daughter are on a visit to friends in St. Louis. We are informed that in the plains up in Ferguson township there is a 50 acre field of wheat totally blighted by the late frost. Ex-postmaster Sivels, of Millheim, who had been ill nearly all winter, died last week.

—For the best groceries go to Sechler & Co.—you get any thing there you want in their line. They sell at prices to suit the times. Stoneware wholesale and retail, confectioneries, canned and dried fruit, and hundreds of other articles, all fresh and pure.

—A terrible fate befel two men, at the Garman house, Bellefonte, on last Saturday morning. James Watson, well known in this section, and Albert Rankin of Snowshoe, both under the influence of liquor, were shown to the same room, at different hours of the night previous. As we are informed, when the first one was shown to his room he had with him a bottle of whisky, which he placed upon a stand, then went to bed and fell asleep. When his comrad was brought up some time afterwards, seeing the whisky bottle he grabbed it and was about to drink, when the servant took it from him, saying he had enough already, and would take the bottle away to leave them a bitters for the morning. In the morning the one that was conducted to the room first, remarked to his companion that he had a bottle and they would take a drink, and searching through the bureau for it they unfortunately got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid, which lay wrapped in a bunch of paper, for use in destroying vermin, and thinking it was their whisky bottle, they drank about two oz. of the deadly stuff. The effects were almost instantaneous. Watson, in his agony went down stairs and drank a large quantity of water to quench the terrible burnings of the acid in his stomach, and then went to the stable where he was found about 15 minutes afterwards dead. In going to the bed-chamber Rankin was found on the floor and dead too; all this occurred perhaps in less than half an hour's time. A post-mortem examination was held by several of the physicians of Bellefonte, and the terrible effects of the poison the unfortunate men had drank in a mistake were shown upon the stomachs and brains of the corpses.

Rankin has a wife and two children in Snowshoe. Watson was a widower and the father of several children. What another terrible warning of the fearful consequences that result from becoming addicted to strong drink! No such fatal mistake would have been the lot of these two men, had they been of sober habits.

—Sechler's still occupy the top rung on the ladder for cheap groceries and keep the most complete and best conducted grocery in the central part of the state. You are never deceived in any goods you buy there.

Grand Canon, in Colorado, has perpendicular walls 2,000 feet in height. The face of the rock has narrow shelves, one of which has been enlarged, so as to make a path, by laborers on the railroad that runs through the canon. A party was going along this dizzy path, when the horse ridden by a woman fell. She clung to the rock, but the horse went out of sight, to be surely killed, as was supposed. On looking down, however, the beast was seen standing on a shelf twenty inches wide, and hugging the wall with all its might. A rescue was effected with ropes.

—Work in marble, done equal to any in Philadelphia, can be had at Heisler's marble works Bellefonte, and at prices lower than at any other yard in the county.

—Get you sugar, coffee, tea, syrup, canned and dried fruits at Sechler's, and you are sure of the best.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, cures all affections of the threat and lungs—such as colds, coughs, asthma, croup, whooping cough, and earlier stages of consumption. Ask for it at the drug-store—it is a standard remedy, which should always be on hand in the family.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Garden Vegetables are some what frozen, present appearances indicate an average crop of fruit. The fly is said to damage the wheat considerably. His work is visible in many grain fields and especially those that were seeded early.

Profs. C. L. and T. M. Gramly have left to pay the golden West a flying visit. At last accounts they were at the falls of Niagara enroute for Illinois.

Our friend Samuel Hackman paid us a flying visit a few days ago. He looks well and commands the respect of our community.

Women brawls not a 1000 miles from here may lead to law suits.

Reuben Kreamer has his barn up and is expecting the brick layers, to put up his dwelling, every week. Peter Kesler is putting up a large stable too. HEW MOR

MADISONBURG.

Prof. Hazel has a singing class. Monday morning John Ocker had a runaway—result, wagon wrecked. Franklin Frederick also had a run off, ending with a smashed buggy. So says Greely.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Centre county: I hereby respectfully announce that I am a candidate for the office of Prothonator, subject to democratic rules. My claims are, that I am a poor man, have worked hard all my life, have a large family to maintain, and cannot stand hard work any more by which to support myself and family. I can speak both the German and English languages well—and believe I am entitled to the nomination at this time. I make this statement from the fact that I cannot afford to canvass the county as other candidates are doing; but would in this way most respectfully solicit the support of every person in the county, and hereby pledge myself, if nominated and elected, that I will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. Hoping you will consider my claims favorably,

I am very respectfully,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
8t

(Communicated.)

ED. REPORTER.—Many democrats were pleased to see the announcement of Michael Decker of George's Valley, as a candidate for Commissioner. Mr. Decker is a hard-working, intelligent farmer, and an upright man, and has always been a faithful democrat. As a friend of the farming and working class Mr. Decker would, if a commissioner, seek to lessen our taxes, and no better and fitter man can be placed in nomination for the office.

POTTERS MILLS.

CANDIDATES.

(Cards must be authorized by some responsible person to insure insertion.)

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that C. S. M'Cormick, Esq. of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for President Judge, subject to democratic rules.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

ASSEMBLY.

W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Wm. L. Musser, of Penn, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

SHERIFF.

W. H. Noll, of Spring, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John B. Leathers, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

George Hoffer, of Potter will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John R. Bair, of Penn, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John Spangler, of Potter, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

Michael J. Decker, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

H. A. Mingle, of Haines, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

Jacob Durkle, of Walker, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. H. Hahn, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

A. J. Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Hoy, jr., of Marion township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

TREASURER.

B. F. Leathers, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer subject to democratic rules.

S. A. M'Quistian, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. Ehrhard, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

MR. KURTZ: Please announce that I purpose to be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and if so fortunate as to receive the favorable consideration of my fellow democrats in their primary assemblies, will pledge myself, if elected, to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. S. T. SHUGERT.

Samuel J. Herring of Gregg will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

J. C. Harper, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Shafer, of Walker, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

R. G. Brett, of Ferguson will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary subject to democratic rules.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off. We can convince any partigs wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam govern nor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

PETTENGILL'S NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

Pettengill's *Newspaper Directory* for 1878 is not a mere agglomerative list of newspapers thrown into shape according to the ordinary alphabetical process: it is what it sets out to be—a Directory—an Advertiser's Hand-book. It is the most complete book of the kind ever published. It is full of arrangement looking to the accommodation of all kinds of business men who desire to reach the public through newspapers. Even the most general list forms a careful selection of papers, according to natural geographical division. The advertiser is enabled to make his own selections from the New England Section, the Middle Section, the Western Section, the Pacific Section, the Southern Section, or from British America. The same list is also furnished by counties. Beyond this, if he wishes to select classes of papers, here is presented for his use a list of all the daily papers; another of all the weekly and monthly papers with circulations over 5,000 each; another of Religious weeklies; and still another of Agricultural and Horticultural papers. If assistance is needed to better this, the Agency is, of course, ready to supply the want by personal counsel and constant attention. The good advice to advertisers, which covers many pages of the book, is worth more than ten times the price of the work. In short, this *Newspaper Directory* is the spokesman for no less than 8,615 papers, in all parts of the country. The workmanship expressed by its paper, press-work, illustrations and binding is of a tone worthy of a book compiled upon such thoroughly scientific and practical principles.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 20.—The most disastrous storm of hail and rain known in this section since 1869 visited this city this afternoon. Hail-stones as large as hen's eggs fell in great masses, destroying thousands of panes of glass and doing much other damage. The fruit and other crops in the vicinity have been almost totally destroyed.

THE VENEZUELA EARTHQUAKE.

The Rivers Heated by the Subterranean Fires.

HAVANA, May 22, 1878.—Reports from the districts of Venezuela recently devastated by the great earthquake are arriving slowly, but indicate a very widespread destruction of property and distressing loss of life. The town of Cua was completely destroyed by the heavy shocks of April 14, and all the surrounding plantations and settlements shared the same fate. Cua is about twenty-five miles from Caracas, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

Before and during the progress of the convulsion the heat over the districts visited became intense. Even the rivers were rendered unbearable for the fish, which leaped out of the water. The river Tuy was particularly affected in this way.

The severity of the shocks was greater than has been before experienced by the present generation. It is regarded as having been greater than those of 1812, which caused extraordinary destruction. The damage inflicted on the country cannot yet be estimated, but it is believed to reach over $100,000 in Caracas.

The inhabitants, although accustomed to visitations of less severity, are in a state of panic since the earthquake occurred, fearing its recurrence. The most dismal rumors reach Caracas of the destruction of life in the interior. Meantime distress prevails among the poor whose property has been ruined. The government is taking measures for their relief.

THE TORNADO.

Great Loss of Life—Great Destruction of Property.

Madison, Wis., May 25, 1878.—Further reports from this district visited by the tornado indicate that the loss of life and property is far greater than was at first reported. Additional particulars are learned from farmers and others who came to this place for supplies.

The town of Perry seems to have been the first place in this county touched by the storm. Thence it swept across the lower part of the county, entering Jefferson county, near Port Atkinson. It veered around to north and then to the east, Primrose, Perry and Montrose in this county suffering severe damage.

Reports indicate that thirty lives were lost and between fifty and a hundred injured in this county alone. The track of the storm is everywhere marked by desolation and ruin. Its width is from a quarter to half a mile. It lifted in several places only to come down in others with renewed fury and force.

It was accompanied by thunder and lightning of the most terrifying nature. The belt of country traversed is low and wet—a favorable condition for the development of atmospheric electricity.

THE TORPEDO.

The Dawn of a New Era in the Political History of the World.

Under the auspices of the Navy Department, Captain John Ericsson and Mr. Asa Weeks are now maturing this particular experiments which are, it is believed, destined to outdo all past achievements in the torpedo line, and the time is probably not far distant when a perfection in the construction and use of this instrument shall render the practicability of further naval warfare out of the question.

This will, of necessity, revolutionize the present system of warfare between civilized Powers, and we may, therefore, at an early day, learn of the beginning of necessarily improved methods in national economy, and, let us hope, better international policies than have hitherto been mutually exerted, as a rule, by the nations of the world.

An article in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June, entitled "Torpedoes, and their Use in Modern War," by Lieut Colonel Chas. H Webb (illustrated with 33 cuts), is highly interesting in this connection. It exhibits the various forms, modes of action, and degrees of success attending the use of the torpedo up to the present time. The same number of the Popular Monthly contains an especially instructive article entitled, "Our Ten Great Party Leaders," viz: Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Thomas C. Benton, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward, with accompanying portraits—those of Clay, Calhoun and Webster being full-length reproductions from costly steel plates, which are not to be duplicated. This magazine is certainly making rapid strides at the head of some of its many rival aspirants to the public favor; its articles, all good and timely, are written in a truly popular style, neither too deep for young readers who, in the pursuit of knowledge, require to be entertained, nor too shallow for readers of mature growth and intellectual attainment. The price of single copies is 25 cts.; annual subscription, $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York. In addition to the articles above mentioned, the June number contains: "The History of Electricity" (13 cuts); "Our Southern Frontier" (12 views), etc.; several beautiful stories (completed) by popular authors, and a carefully selected miscellany. There are 128 quarto pages, nearly 100 engravings, and a prettily colored frontispiece.

Go and get a summer suit at Newman's, cheaper and better than at any place in this county. He just received an immense new stock. Go at once. You always get a bargain of Newman.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 20
Red " 1 20.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3 00 to $4.00
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl, $6.25
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 6c.
Sides 6c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Evan Evans, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

GEO. L. GOODHART,
30 may 6t Adm'r.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 11th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. JAS. R. MCCLURE,
23 may 3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of John Everhart, late of Ferguson twp., Centre county, deceased, having been granted to A. J. Orndorf, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. ORNDORF,
23 may 6t Administrator.

Power's Shoe Store

HAS BEEN removed from the old room opposite the Bush house to a larger room in the Bush Arcade, for the purpose of carrying a larger stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

and all goods belonging to that branch of trade. We now have the largest stock in Centre county, and also the very best quality of goods which can be substantiated by our customers.

We do not propose to quote prices, but let people come and judge for themselves. Further, we will sell the same quality of goods cheaper than any others advertised or unadvertised.

LEATHER.

We also keep on hand Summerville's Celebrated Oak Tanned Leather, which at the Centennial was awarded 2 medals for its superiority over other leather, and sell it cheap as can be bought at the tan yard. Also the best of Hemlock Leather.

Bellefonte, 23 may 2m

Everybody has heard the old story of the silent man who, riding over a bridge, asked his servant if he liked eggs, to which the servant answered yes. Nothing more passed till the next year when, riding over the same bridge, he turned to his servant and said, "How?" "Poached, sir," was the immediate answer. This story has just been thrown into the shade in Italy. When Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, a theatrical representation, as everybody knows, was going on in the Amphitheatre. A certain Langini having got permission to open a theatre on the ruins of the ancient city announced the opening night in the following advertisement:

"After a lapse of more than eighteen hundred years the theatre of this city will be reopened with 'La Figlia del Beggimento.' I solicit a continuance of the favor bestowed on my predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius, and beg to assure the public that I shall make every effort to equal the rare qualities he displayed during his management."

A Boston man named Samuel B. Hale, who has been farming in Buenos Ayres forty-five years, owns now 28,000 acres of rich prairie, 3,000 cattle, 500 horses, 110,000 sheep and 1,400 hogs. The fences cost $26,000. Last year the wool product of the farm netted 522,000 pounds, and there was a yield of 300,000 pounds of tallow, also 25,340 sheepskins.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 27.—Rye flour, $3. Wheat, amber $1 20@1 23; red $1 16@1 20; white $1 23. Corn, yellow 48c; mixed 46c. Oats dull; Penn'a and western white 32@33c; do. mixed 31@32. Rye 65@67c.

MARRIED.

At the house of bride, by Rev. B. F. Pugh, May 23, 1878, Mr. Henry P. Fahr to Miss Eliza M. Runkle, both of Centre Co., Pa. The bride was the only daughter of Mr. Hugh Runkle, near Orangeville, Ill.

At the same place and time, by the same, Mr. Henry Swartz, of near Orangeville, Ill. to Miss Sarah Zettle, of Centre Co., Pa.

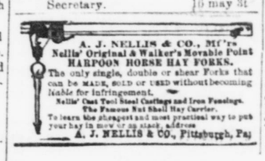
Double joy go with them.

DIED.

On 16, in Benner twp., Amon Oliver, son of Samuel and Alice Jane Hazel, aged 3 yrs., 1 mo. and 24 ds.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.

The directors of Potter school district, will convene at Potter's Mills, on Monday, June 3rd., at 9 o'clock a. m., to examine the Treasurer's account, and transact such other business as may be presented. All persons interested are requested to attend. The directors elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., to organize a new board. The township Auditors are requested to meet and examine the Treasurers account. W. W. SPANGLER,
W. A. KERR, President.
Secretary. 16 may 3t



VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale at late residence of J. Henry Duck dec'd in Gregg twp., on Thursday, June 13 1878, the following real estate, viz:

No. 1. One Tract of Land bounded and described as follows, No. 1 situate in Gregg twp., bounded south by lands of James Duck, other lands of dec'd., lands of David Rishel, Dan Weaver, Frank Weaver, Sam'l Wise, containing 154 ACRES, 88 PERCHES, thereon erected a 2-story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, 2 story Wash House, Bank Barn with horse-power shed, 2 wagon sheds attached, cider Press, and other outbuildings. Thereof about 120 Acres clear, the balance well supplied with Chestnut and Oak timber.

The above tract contains two setts buildings, and will be offered in two tracts, if found desirable, the one with 20 acres, 74 perches, with a two-story weather board House, spring house, Barn, and other necessary Outbuildings, with never failing spring of water near the door. Thereof about 18 acres clear. A good orchard with each tract, as well as other choice fruit.

No. 2. 127 ACRES, 14 PERCHES bounded by lands of Sam'l Wise, Jac. Orndorf, public road, Jer. Kline, James Duck, containing 127 Acres, 14 Perches, about 117 Acres clear, balance chestnut and oak timber, thereon erected a two-story DWELLING HOUSE wash House Bank Barn with horse power shed attached, wagon shed with cribs on sides, water piped close to door. Large Orchard and other necessary fruit on premises.

No. 3. 84 ACRES, 147 PERCHES, formerly part of tract No. 2, and separated from it by public road; and if desirable can be purchased with No. 2, bounded by lands of Jac. Orndorf, Sam'l Yearick, other lands of deceased, containing 84 Acres, 147 Per., about 27 Acres clear, balance good Oak and Chestnut timber.

No. 4. 26 ACRES and 6 PERCHES, about 2 Acres clear, balance Oak, Chestnut and Pitch Pine timber, with public road running through it.

No. 5. 84 ACRES, AND 47 PERCHES situated in Gregg, Miles and Walker twp's, mainly in Walker, consisting of good heavy white oak, white pine, and hemlock timber, with running stream of water on it and good water power, bounded by lands of S. Magee and Reber, Wm. W. Huston, Sam'l Yearick, and Dornblazer. This tract is situate in Little Sugar Valley. Possession given on confirmation of sale.

Possession given on tracts No's 1, 2, 3 and 4 on 1st day of April 1879.

All above clear land is in a high state of cultivation.

Above real estate lies within 4 miles of Spring Mills RR. station.

TERMS:—One third purchase money to remain in hands of purchaser during natural life of widow; interest thereon to be paid annually by purchaser, his heirs or assigns, holding his premises during her natural life; at her death, the principal to be paid to heirs and legal representatives of said decedent. The remaining two-thirds to be divided into three equal payments—one third to be paid Cash on confirmation of sale, balance in one and two years with interest. Said payments together with interest and widows dower to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with sciari facias clause.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, a. m.

JAS. DUCK,
M. B. DUCK,
H. E. DUCK,
16 may 3t Trustees.

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage.
2 may 3m

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO!

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in, 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

AT COST!
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!

In great abundance, at
GRENINGER'S STORE,
Coburn Station,

A full line of general merchandise carefully selected, and embracing all manner of
Dress Goods,
Carpets, Oil cloths,
Groceries, Glassware,
Tinware, Queensware,
Fish, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.
Hats and Caps
For men, boys and children.

Ladies and Gentlemen
call and be convinced that this is the cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.
Remember the place—at
S. GRENINGER'S,
jan 31 y Coburn.

Jas. Harris & Co.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,
OILS, ETC.,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
ellefonte.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

HURRAH FOR
GUGGENHEIMER
& COMP.

FROM THIS DATE (THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEWING SEASON,)

I. GUGGENHEIMER,

Offers his immense Stock of Goods, well assorted in every line, such as

DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS, NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, BOOTS,
SHOES, SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

at such Figures that it is a shame for any one to go away from home to Buy, when Goods are offered at home at prices that will astonish the people in this section of the country.

THE STORE ROOM AT SPANGLER'S Hotel, has been enlarged and splendidly fitted up, so that every one who goes in to examine the stock of Goods, is sure not to leave without buying. You will also find a very large and well selected

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING AT HOME INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY.

25 GOLD BORDERED Cards for 20 cts. 20 Black Bristol name in gold. 15 cts,
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

W. R. CAMP'S
POPULAR.
Furniture Rooms!
CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

AUCTIONEER'S CARD.—Philip Teats, who has had large experience as an auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county. He speaks both German and English, and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do, will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 17 ap.

J. H. HAZEL,
Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,
SPRING MILLS, PA.,

informs the public that he keeps on hand all kinds of furniture, City and Home-made, cane and wood seat chairs, etc. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Coffins and Caskets of all styles furnished; and accommodations with hearse.
4 apr. 6m.

Visiting Cards.
50 Mixed Cards 20 cts. 12 Beautiful Floral cards only 20 cts.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is kindly solicited. 11 apr, 1y

W. A. CURRY,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable Give him a call. feb13 ly

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte oct22 6m

Harness, Saddles, &c.

The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars Bridles, of every description and quality. Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $100 a week. A lady agent reports taking over 60 subscribers in ten days. All who engage in the business find it easy to make money fast. You can give all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. lang1

Centre Hall Hotel.
JOHN SPANGLER, PROP'R.

First-class accommodation for guests Best stabling for horses. Stages arrive and depart every day for all points.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes but ter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

12 Floral Cards, 6 styles, 20 c.
Wm. Kurtz, Centre Hall Pa.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburg, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
19ap F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

GET READY
FOR WINTER!!
IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST
ANDCHEAPEST
PARLOR STOVES,
Buy the
"Laurel Wreath."
(Single or DOUBLE HEATERS.)

These stoves have TWO ROWS of lights, shaking and dumping grate, arranged to clean out the clinkers. No danger from gas, no parts to burn out, so as to let gas into the upper room. We make THREE SIZES of Single and TWO SIZES of Double Heaters of these justly popular Stoves.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST
AND CHEAPEST
Cooking Stoves,
BUY THE
"ZENITH,"
Double Oven Range; or the
"Economy,"
Single Oven Range.

They are the best in the market, have SIX BOILER HOLES, shaking and dumping grate, APPLY THE HEAT TO ALL THE BOILERS AT ONCE. The oven is large and square, the doors tin-lined. The PLATES ARE HEAVY, unlike the light plates of city stoves—COMPARE THEM. We make a No. 8 and No. 9 of both these ranges.

All these stoves are WARRANTED, and you can get repairs from the Manufactory in one day.

For Sale by
J. A. REESMAN, Centre Hall.
J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall.
SNOOK, SMITH & CO., Millheim.
G. R. SPIGELMYER, Woodward,
Manufactured by the
SLIFER, WALLS & SHRINER M'f'g Co.
LEWISBURG, PA.

We also manufacture the Celebrated *BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER*, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLER, COLE'S UNIVERSAL SULKY CULTIVATOR, New Model, Centre Draft, HORSE DUMPING HAY RAKE, HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, BUCKEYE LEVER CORN SHELLER, Plows, Land Rollers, etc. 29nov

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Krumrine, of Ferguson twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
ADAM KRUMRINE,
2 may 6t. Admr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Schmeltzer, of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
BENJ. SCHMELTZER,
ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
9 may 6t. Executors.

IN THE Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 386, Nov. 3, 1875. Wm. Stewart vs. Sarah H. Crissman, et al.

The auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands, arising from the sale of the defendants Real Estate, will meet all parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1878, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend. W. F. REBER,
16 may 3t Auditor.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of H. F. Kinsloe, late of Bellefonte boro., deceased.

The auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court to hear and determine the exceptions filed to

Some Physiological Errors.

One of the notable examples of popular delusions regarding bodily structure and functions, is exemplied by the belief that the third finger was selected as the bearer of the wedding-ring because a particular nerve placed this member in direct communication with the heart. Over and over again has this belief been expressed, and in the belief is found an apparently satisfactory reason why the third finger is thus honored. The slightest acquaintance with physiological science shows that the supposition referred to has not given a germ of probability to show on its behalf. The ring-finger is supplied with nerves according to the rule of nervous supply in the body generally, and, it need hardly be said without the slightest reference to the heart; the nerves of which in turn are supplied from an independent source and one quite dissociated from that which supplies the nerves of the hand.

Equally curious and erroneous beliefs intrude themselves into the domain of medicine and surgery. Thus, for instance, it is a matter of ordinary belief that a cut in the space which separates the thumb from the forefinger is of necessity a most dangerous injury. The popular notion regarding this region is that an injured inflicted thereupon is singularly liable to be followed by tetanus or lock-jaw. There exist not the slightest grounds for this supposition. Lock-jaw, it is true, might follow an injury to this part of the hand, as it might supervene after a wound of any of the fingers. But physiology and medicine alike emphatically dispel the idea that any peculiarity of structure which might predispose to the affection just named, exists chiefly in the region of the thumb. It may be that the difficulty expecienced in securing the healing of wounds in this portion of the hand—owing to the amount of loose tissue and to the free movements of the part, which it is almost impossible to prevent—might favor or predispose to an attack of tetanus. But as the feame remark may be male of any other portions of the body, it follows that the thumb region possesses no peculiarity whatever in this respect over any other part of the frame.

A very common idea, but one founded on no certain or fesible grounds, is that which maintains that our bodies undergo a complete change and renewal of all their parts every seven years. The "mystical" nature of the number seven, has had an unquestionable effect in originating this opinion; and although the age of fourteen, and again that of twenty-one may be regarded as marking the attainment of youth and manhood or womanhood respectively, yet physiology gives no countenance to the popular opinion that of necessity these periods are of those sweeping bodily changes. On the contrary, it might be shown that the periods at which full growth of body is attained vary with climate, race and constitution—that is, with the personal nature, and with the physical surroundings of individuals, communities and nations. The true state of matters, as disclosed by physiology, leads us to contemplate actions and changes which are of infinitely more wondrous kind than those involved in the idea of septennial change. For if there is one axiom which physiology maintains more constantly then another, it is that which teaches that constant and never-ceasing change is the lot of life from its beginning to its end.

Johnny's Essay on the Ant Eater.

Ant eaters ketches em with their tungs, which is long like a werm, and gum on it, same as hop todes tungs. The eater it finds a place where the ants is to work, and lies down, and pays out its tung, and shets up its eyes. Then a ant comes there, and takes a look, and says to the other ants: "This duffer has over et hisself, and gone to sleep without finishing his last werm, lets take wot is left for our own selfs."

But when they have all got hold they stick fast, and the eater it opens one ey, like sayin: "Ime reddy if you are," and then it touches a spring, and the tung is drawed in quick, and them ants is astonish.

And now Ill tell you a story wich aint true, jest for a change.

There was a ant eater wich had lain out his tung that way, and a ant come up and said: "Hello! wot's this?"

The eater was so hungry he cudent wait so he said: "Why dont you see? That is a nice red werm."

But he had to pul in his tung for to say it, and then the ant said: "I was jest a looking for a worm like that, and if you hadent grabed it so quick I would have took it my own self."

The eater see he had made a mistake, so he said: "I know where there is a other worm, same kind. You follower me and Ile sho you."

So the eater went of a little way with his back to the ant, and laid out his tung agin, and wen the ant had cum the eater winked its i, like saying: "Do be carefle, or you wil friten the werm, an he might git away, cos you see I only got him by the tail."

Wen the ant had looked it said: "You can't fool me smarty; that's the same old werm wich you have had in your mowth. Ime hungry, but I dont want no boddys second hand vittles."

And the eater it dident dare to say twasent so, cos it wud have to pul in its tung agin to say it; but after the ant had went away mad then it said: "Its mity hard to be silent under a unjust suspicion, wen natur has give me so much tongue for to deny it.—*The Argonaut.*

A Deaf Man's Musings.

Words confuse ideas; use as few as possible.

There is a discount on the most perfect happiness.

The blush of a maiden is nature's signal of warning.

Not one man in a thousand marries the girl he most wanted.

Satan is always ready to give advice, but he exacts high fees.

There are many moral people whose virtues somehow seem to be a misfit.

Discontent is a vital element of civilization; without it there would be no progress.

The quiet fellow in the corner who lets his rivals do all the talking generally marries the girl.

If mankind were turned into different kinds of food a mother-in-law would make horsera lish.

There are people who should be known as "tapeworm talkers." They are a terror to all busy men.

Every man coming to an obscure old age thinks he would have achieved wealth if ——

Let young men be patient in their wooing, for a maiden's love may be cold on her lips yet warm in her heart.

If "immediately the cock crew" every time a man lied in these latter days, what a din there would be!

In the quiet of the early morning we should laden our hearts with kindness and good will for use during the day.

Utilizing Dead Animals.

While on the subject of animal refuse, says the *Scientific American*, we will refer to the manner in which certain dead animals are utilized in France. Every portion of a dead dog, for instance, is converted to some use; it is boiled down for the fat, the skin is sold to glovers, and the bones to make "superphosphate." In Paris the carcass of a horse is worth more than elsewhere, inasmuch as the working classes eat the best portions of the flesh. The hair is a well-known refuse used by the upholsterer; the hide goes to the tanner to make thick leather for bank ledgers, etc.; the intestines make coarse gut strings for wheel bands and lathes; the fat, which from a well-conditioned horse amounts to sixty pounds, finds a ready market; the hoofs are used either by turners or makers of Prussian blue, and the bones go to manufacturers of ivory black and to turners. Even the putrid flesh is allowed to breed maggots, which are sold as food to fatten fowls. The final residue is used by rat catchers to trap their prey, and the skin of the captured rat finds a ready sale among furriers on account of its delicate fur. A statement that has frequently gone the rounds of the papers to the effect that most of the "kid" gloves of commerce are made from the skin of this rodent is probably untrue, since its small size would preclude its use for anything but gloves for children.

Anecdotes of Morrissey.

A Washington correspondent gives these anecdotes of the late Senator John Morrissey:

Two or three incidents connected with Mr. Morrissey's first official appearance in Washington are not unworthy of mention. The day after he arrived here to take his place in Congress he was seated in the barber's shop of Willard's hotel, when "Beau Hickman," well known as "the champion gentleman beat of America," approached him and said, "Mr. Morrissey, permit me, sir, to congratulate you upon your election to Congress, to a position, sir, which I have no doubt you will adorn." "That's not bad," replied Morrissey, "but what does it cost?" "Oh, only $5," replied Hickman. "That's cheap," said Morrissey, and then handed him the money without another word.

Shortly after he came to the capital Mr. Morrissey learned that Colfax, who was then the Speaker of the House, was an inveterate smoker. Acting upon this knowledge he went to him and presenting a neatly papered parcel, said: "Mr. Speaker, I want to talk to you about my place on the committees, but before I say a word let me give you the best box of cigars in America." "Ah, yes," said Mr. Colfax, very much embarrassed, "but, you know—that is to say—all the important places belong by right to the old members." "Certainly," said Morrissey in his own blunt, hearty way, "that's just what I thought, and what I want you to do for me is to put me at the tail end of some committee that never does any work." "Oh, that's easy enough," said Colfax, evidently much relieved; "I'll do just what you want." He kept his word, and Mr. Morrissey was appointed to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, which meets about once in five years.

Morrissey, unlike most of his associates, was not ambitious to figure prominently in the Congressional Directory," and when Major Ben Perley Poore, the compiler of that work, called on him for a short sketch of his life, and asked what his profession was, the newly-elected Congressman said, with some bitterness, "Well, I suppose you had better put me down as a faro-dealer."

"Oh, you don't mean it," said Major Poore. "Can't you give me some other occupation?"

"Yes, of course I can," replied Morrissey. "Give me credit for my old trade if you will; call me an iron-molder, for that's what I am if I'm anything." And he appears in the "Directory" as an iron-molder.

How a Hatter Advertised Himself.

A New York correspondent writes: There are human connecting links as well as material ones. Genin, the hatter, who died two days ago, was one of the former. Although his years were under sixty, the report of his death carried many New Yorkers back nearly a generation, to the time when Jenny Lind made her debut in New York under the management of Barnum. Barnum and Genin were neighbors, Barnum running the old American Museum, where the *Herald* building now is, and Genin keeping a hat store next door, on the site of the present Park Bank. Genin believed in advertising and left no stone unturned to draw public attention to his business. The arrival of the "Swedish Nightingale" caused a great sensation, and of course Barnum fed the flame of curiosity without stint. He had engaged Castle Garden, then the only concert hall of any note in the city, for the wonderful songstress, and he advertised her tremendously, for those times. An auction sale of tickets for the first night was announced, and so great was the furore that but little else was talked of for several days. A great crowd attended the sale, and when the first choice was put up, Genin, who was resolved to make a hit, started at a high figure, though I do not recall exactly what it was. A lively competition set in, but Genin had made up his mind to carry off the prize. The first choice was finally knocked down to him for $225. It was then considered an enormous figure, and its effect was to advertise Genin so thoroughly that his name became known all over the country. His business increased greatly and he made money fast. Early in the war, however, his health failed, and he retired to a country home, where he spent several years a martyr to disease. Genin's name was almost forgotten till it appeared among the death notices. Then all the old residents remembered him as the man who had paid $225 for a seat at Jenny Lind's first concert in New York.

Sham Buildings in Brazil.

A recent traveler in Brazil mentions some instances of architectural shams, which excel anything which we have to show. He describes a couple, by way of examples of many:

"I had expected to find Santa Cruz merely an Indian village, but as I approached it, the church seemed to me an imposing structure. After getting a glimpse of it we struck into a bit of woodland, and when we again emerged into the open plain, I saw only some palm-covered huts and whitewashed cottages. I saw also a number of fishermen, barefooted, bronzed women, in flounced red, yellow and orange-colored gowns, and here and there was a black-vestured Portuguese, with a white neck-cloth. But there was no church to be seen. It had vanished. And yet I could not have been mistaken. I had observed it clearly. The facade was in the usual South American style; it was painted white, and in that clear air one can see a fly a hundred feet off.

"Where, in the name of Santa Cruz, is the church!' I asked of my guide. By way of reply, he pointed to a dead wall, not more than three feet thick. I shook my head, and cried out, 'No; I mean the church which I saw a few minutes ago.' He laughed, and a few more steps cleared up the mystery. The church which, seen from the front, looked like an imposing structure, was only a dead wall, a yard thick, buttressed up, but without vestige of side walls, rear, or roof. This wall was really all there was of it. Several steps led up to the portal; passing which, as many more led you down into a hut, not much larger than the others in the village, and like them utterly devoid of all attempts at architectural ornament."

Another sham structure was the treasury building of a considerable town. Its facade is by no means devoid of pretension, but the front is all there is of it.

Trepoff.

General Trepoff, the suspended prefect of police at St. Petersburg, had suffered from several assaults before he was attacked by Mlle. Vera Sassulitch, who recently attempted to assassinate him and was acquitted by a jury. Fifteen years ago, in 1863, the general, who was at that time chief of the police at Warsaw, was the object of a formidable onslaught on the part of some half dozen insurgents disguised as peaceful rustics. These sham peasants had taken care to arm themselves with hatchets, which they carried loosely in their girdles as part of their ordinary equipment. It was Sunday morning, and Gen. Trepoff was returning from church in company with his daughter and his daughter's governess, when the disguised revolutionists approached him. A general attack had probably been intended, in which case Trepoff must have been killed. Only one, however, of the band had nerve enough to strike the blow; and he, instead of inflicting a mortal wound, only succeeded in bruising and lacerating Trepoff's shoulder. The general seized his assailant, disarmed him, and gave him in charge to the police, who, of course, were at hand. The rest of the band took to flight, and endeavored to escape through a shop which had a double entrance in front and in rear of the house. Five, however, of the sham peasants, who turned out to be "executive agents," or, as the Russians put it, "hired assassins" of the revolutionary government, were caught, brought before a tribunal, and—not being tried, like Vera Sassulitch, by a jury of their own countrymen, but by a commission of Russian officers—were sentenced to death and hanged in ghastly and fantastic costumes said to be of traditional mediæval pattern.

Hunting the Giraffe.

The most general and successful method of hunting this noble animal is the one practiced by the sword-hunters, or Aggageers, in Southern Nubia. They are mounted on the swiftest dromedaries, and as soon as a flock of giraffes has been espied in the steppe, the hunters assemble. They use no saddle, and can keep, therefore, on the top of the fatty protuberance only by a firm appliance and grasp of their muscular knee-joints. Their bodies are of a dark bronze hue, and are always shining with an abundance of grease. From the left shoulder dangles the long and broad cross hilted sword, sheathed in a reddish-colored leather scabbard. The party is followed at some distance by an attendant, who carries water in a leather bag, and raw sorghum grains previously soaked in water. This food, called *belileh* with a mouthful of water, constitutes all the food that the frugal giraffe-hunter stands in need of.

A careful search has finally revealed the spot where a little flock of giraffes has gathered. The hunting company approaches most noiselessly, hiding itself when possible behind trees and thickets. When near enough, the riders emerge from the thickets, and by loud clicks excite their dromedaries to speed on with their utmost power after the game. Then then draw their swords, their strange hunting weapon, the blades glittering brightly in the sunbeams. The doomed victims soon become aware of their persecutors, and in their rapid flight wave their long necks forward and backward. Dry branches break and crack under the step of their quickly moving hoofs; stones, pebbles, roots and earth are whirled in all directions, and clouds of dust fill the atmosphere. In a desperate, frantic chase the hunter follows his game, which cunningly tries to evade or outstrip its unmerciful pursuer by cross-steps and jumps; but the despondent look of the exhausted victim already presages that its doom is sealed, and that an escape is utterly impossible. The velocity of the pursued is no longer equal to that of the pursuer, and when its pace begins to slacken, the livid tongue, covered with froth, protrudes out of the mouth, and the glaring, desperate eyeballs starting from their sockets, exhibit the anxiety by which the animal is consumed. When the hunter has arrived at a sufficiently short distance, he leans forward on his seat, takes aim, and with his ponderous sword hamstrings his victim. Rarely is a second blow needed to fell the colossal frame of the pursued giraffe. The animal falls panting into the grass, or crouches down upon its hind legs in convulsions, and kicks to right and left, whirling up clouds of dust.

By a loud cry the Nubian sportsman announces his victory, and calls together his companions in the chase. Those who are not actually engaged in pursuing or slaying another victim from all sides readily respond to the call. They dismount from their dromedaries and dispatch the victim by a few sword-cuts into the throat and the extremities. They flay the animal on the spot, and divide the meat among the party, who cut it lengthwise into strips. When the meat has been thoroughly dried in the sun, it is used as provision, and stands in high favor with hunters and travelers.

Street Scenes in Cairo.

The streets of an Oriental city are good schools in which to study the manners and customs of the people. Place twenty Arabs in a coffee-shop, and they will not make as much noise as three Americans. Only one man speaks at a time, the rest listen, and, what is surprising to an American, never interrupt.

But let there be a quarrel in the street, and in a moment, each one of the quiet men is changed. They will run out, talk, gesticulate—everybody puts in a word. A lady one day saw a street-quarrel in Cairo, Egypt. A boy upset a cake-seller's tray.

"*Nalabook!*" (Curse your father!") exclaimed the angry peddler, demanding six piastres damages.

A crowd gathered, and every one gave an opinion. Neighbors looked out of the windows, and smiled or frowned. There were lots of talk, much gesticulation, and—that was all. In an English crowd there would have been half-a-dozen broken heads or bruised noses.

One day the little boy of a poor man, living near the lady's house, died. The father, as usual, came out into the street for sympathy. Leaning his head against the wall of a house, he sobbed till the tears literally wetted the dust. So intense was his grief that he did not tear off his turban or mend his clothes, but clapped his hands and cried:

"O my boy! O my boy!"

A bean-seller opposite shut his shop and came to sympathize with the poor father. Passers-by, gathered around him, said not a word, but looked their sympathy. Two merchants dismounted from their donkeys and joined the sympathizers. All waited till he went home, to which many accompanied him with a respectful air.

It seemed strange to the lady for a grown-up man to go out into the street, and call upon the passers-by to grieve with him. But how like the wail of the prophet Jeremiah: "Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow!"

The same lady went to the bazaar to buy a carpet. An old broker, standing in front of a coffee-shop, had one on his shoulders.

She asked the price. "Eight napoleons," he replied, spreading the carpet in the street, to the inconvenience of public travel.

"Three hundred piastres! O uncle!" she said, looking as though the carpet was of but little value.

"O Muslims, hear that!" cried the broker to the gentlemen sitting outside the coffee-shop. "Look at this excellent carpet! Three hundred piastres! By the faith, it is worth two thousand!"

"I wonder," answered one of those addressed, "that an old man as thou art should tell us that the lady, who is a traveler, and a person of experience, values it at three hundred piastres. Thinkest thou we will give thee more?"

"Give thou, O lady," suggested another, "four napoleons, and do thou, O old man, take it."

That settled the bargain. In the East everybody gives an opinion; for are not all Muslims brethren? And why should not a man's brethren aid him in buying or selling?

A Persevering Little Bird.

A notable little bird often met with in Europe is called the turnstone. It has earned this singular name by the manner in which it procures its food, which is by turning over, with its strong, curved beak, the stones on the seashore, in order to obtain the insects under them. Walking along the seashore on the Scotch coast, one day, an eminent naturalist once saw two of these little birds trying hard to turn over a cod-fish, but as it was six times as large as themselves they found their task rather difficult. Still they set bravely to work, pushing away first with their bills and then with their breasts; but in spite of their pushing the fish would not turn over, so they ran round to the other side of it, and began to scrape away the sand to undermine him, so that he might turn over more easily; and then with fresh energy they set to work, but still the heavy fish would not move. They tried again and again without success. Presently another turnstone came to their assistance. There were three of them now, and after repeated trials and failures they at last succeeded in rolling the fish over. You may imagine how much they enjoyed the rich feast of insects which they found where the fish had lain. Their energy and perseverance might be copied by many idlers of the human race.

Health Nevers.

Never eat in a hurry, because it causes indigestion.

Never speak in a hurry, because it is ominous of instability.

Never think on going to bed, because it makes wakefulness.

Never eat between meals, because it produces irritation.

Never dine in excitement, because the blood is called to the brain which ought to go to aid digestion.

The Parsees.

A Bombay correspondent writes: The Parsees came from Persia (whence their name) and settled in India nearly 200 years ago; Bombay is their chief abiding place at present, and I am told that they number nearly 50,000 in this city alone. Some of them possess enormous wealth, and several houses, among the finest in Bombay, have been pointed out to me as the property and homes of Parsees. Generally they are liberal with their money, so far as public benevolence goes, but they are by no means the prey of street-beggars or of any other person who would impose on them. Hospitals, fountains, gardens, schools, and the like owe their origin to Parsees, and some of their names have become honored out of India as well as in it. The Parsees are worshipers of fire as the symbol of divinity, and when they came from Persia they brought the sacred embers with them and keep the fires burning perpetually on their altars. Fire being sacred, they naturally worship the sun as the great representative of divine power, but the supposition that they worship the sun as that power is incorrect. They will not use fire for any ignoble purpose, and consequently it is not polite to offer a cigar to a Parsee; they do not take offense if a stranger smokes in their presence, but any gentleman who lives here and understands them would quietly remove his cigar from his mouth while conversing with a Parsee of his acquaintance. They neither burn nor bury their bed; their corpses are exposed where they can be eaten by the birds and their bones are swept into a deep pit where they remain until destroyed by the action of the elements. On one of the highest hills of Bombay are the so-called "Towers of Silence," where the bodies are thus exposed; the name is a free translation of the Persian one, which literally rendered into English means nothing more nor less than "tomb." Strangers are rarely admitted to the inclosure, and no Parsee except the few employed about the place may enter the towers. Through the kindness of Mr. Cama, a wealthy and prominent Parsee, I was enabled to see the towers, and had the advantage of his personal guidance and explanation.

We entered by a strong gateway and over a paved path, which is the route of the funeral processions. The inclosure has a high wall, over which it is impossible to look without a scaling ladder. The yard is perhaps two acres in extent, and contains near the entrance a building, where is an altar with the sacred fire and a temple where funeral parties come to pray and the priests to change their apparel after the services are over. There is a neatly-kept garden here, which is tended by the employes of the place, and from the windows of the temple there is a fine view of the city, the bay, and the surrounding country. The other structures in the inclosure are the famous towers, nine in all, simple circular structures of plastered masonry about twelve feet high and perhaps thirty in diameter. In the side of each is a double door of iron, where the bearers enter with the bodies of the dead; in this door no visitor, whether Christian, Hindoo, or Parsee may enter on even look, save, before stated, the priests and attendants. We were not allowed to go nearer than within twenty yards of the towers, and Mr. Cama explained that the prohibition extended to him as well as to us, and should he violate it he would be compelled to purify himself by careful ablutions and change of apparel. This measure was adopted, he said, to prevent the spread of disease, and so great is the precaution that the priests and bearers must perform their ablution and change after each funeral ceremony.

As we approached the towers their uses were pointed out. One was for murderers and suicides, and was considered unconsecrated; the rest were alike, or so nearly so that the differences were not essential. On the tops of two or three towers, the ones most in use, vultures were roosting and evidently waiting eagerly for the arrival of a procession. There were, perhaps, fifty or more—I did not count them—and Mr. Cama said there were others that were so fat and heavy as to be unable to fly at all, so that they remained constantly within the towers. When a body is brought there is a stir among the birds, and frequently they attack the bearers in their eagerness to get at a corpse. So violent are they at times that the bearers are armed with sticks, and use them vigorously. An hour after a body has been placed on the iron grating, and the bearers have retired and closed the door, nothing but bones remains, and the birds resume their places to wait for the next arrival. The funerals generally take place in the morning just after sunrise, or in the afternoon before sunset; never at night, and rarely in the middle of the day.

Effect of Hard Water upon Animals.

Horses have an instinctive love for soft water, and refuse hard water if they can possibly get the former. Hard water produces a rough and staring coat on horses, and renders them liable to grease. Pigeons also refuse hard water if they can obtain access to soft. Cleghorn states that hard water in Minorca causes diseases in the system of certain animals, especially of sheep. So much are race horses influenced by the quality of the water, that it is not unfrequent to carry a supply of soft water to the locality in which the race is to take place, lest there being only hard water, the horses should lose condition. Mr. Youatt, in his book called "The Horse," remarking on the desirableness of soft water for the horses, says, "Instinct or experience has made the horse himself conscious of this, for he will never drink hard water if he has access to soft; he will leave the most transparent water of the well for a river, although the water may be turbid, and even for the muddiest pool." And again in another place he says, "Hard water drawn fresh from the well will assuredly make the coat of a horse unaccustomed to it stare, and will not unfrequently gripe or further injure him."

The Great Bell of Moscow.

At the base of the Tower of Ivan, writes a traveler, we paused to examine the great bell of Moscow, which is surmounted with a globe and a cross. What a history has this bell! Cast in the reign of Boris Godunoff, it fell and was broken in the reign of Alexis. It was recast in 1654, and weighed two hundred and eighty-eight thousand pounds. Twenty years later it was suspended from a wooden beam, where it remained for eighty years, when it again fell, and its fragments lay on the ground for thirty-three years, when by order of the Empress Anne it was recast. During a fire which occurred four years later, it had another fall, when its side was knocked out, and it remained buried in the earth till 1836, when the Emperor Nicholas had it placed upon its present pedestal. Its present weight is four hundred and forty-four thousand pounds, its height is nineteen feet three inches, and its circumference is sixty feet nine inches. It is two feet thick, and the weight of the broken piece is about eleven tons. The exterior is ornamented in relief by representations of the Emperor Alexis, the Empress Anne and religious characters.

A Female Lion Tamer.

Eva Kleacht, a young Russian lion tamer, is really a remarkable sort of a girl. She was wrecked at sea with a circus that was making the tour of the world. Most of the company were lost, but Eva was picked up by an American ship and brought to New York. The Russian Consul furnished her transportation to Paris, where she thought to find work, but could get no honorable employment. She would accept no other and heroically gave herself up to the police as a vagrant. She was sent to the St. Lazarre prison for women. A newspaper reporter, who happened to pass through the prison yard one day, was so much impressed with her noble, innocent face, that he asked who and what she was. He heard her story, interested friends in her behalf, and finally the director of the great Franconi Circus offered her a place. She accepted it, was released and now draws great crowds to the circus nightly by her performance as a horse tamer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States

Louis Bohmke, aged five, shot and killed his brother John, aged three, with a pistol that he found in a bureau. The unfortunate affair occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The permanent exhibition at Philadelphia, which has been closed for some time to allow of a thorough renovation, is again open. Senators Wallace, Blaine, Bayard and other distinguished visitors took part in the opening ceremonies.

The executive committee of the National party of the United States held a meeting in New York for the purpose of discussing plans for a solid organization of the party, and to prepare for the fall campaign. Dr. D. B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, Ohio, presided, and representatives of about thirty States were present.

Six men were publicly whipped in Newcastle, Del., the other day each receiving twenty lashes.

Jason Scribner, who lives on a small farm near Augusta, Me., attempted to murder his whole family with a spade. A girl of three was struck and killed, a boy of five sustained a fatal fracture of the skull, and a babe of one year was fatally injured. Scribner's wife and son, Albert, a boy of eleven, succeeded in getting away unhurt. The father attempted to commit suicide, but was arrested before he could carry his design into execution.

Catherine E. Beecher, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, died in Elmira, N. Y., on the 12th, aged seventy-eight years.

Recent defalcations: G. R. Waterman was arraigned in the police court of Lawrence, Mass., charged with embezzling $100,000 from the Pacific mills corporation; he pleaded not guilty, but was committed for trial. Edwin W. Hall, ex-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Whitehall, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of embezzling $100,000, funds of the institution, and was brought to Troy and held in $10,000 bail for examination.

Some damage has been done to the young crops and vegetation by the recent unusually cold weather. The northern parts of Vermont and New Hampshire were visited with a snow storm, and heavy frosts prevailed all over the New England and Middle States.

Mathew McDonald, a storekeeper of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., blew his brains out with a pistol. Probable cause, financial embarrassment.

Major-General Thomas S. Dakin, commanding the second division, national guard of the State of New York, died in Brooklyn on the 13th, aged forty-seven years. General Dakin was best known as a member of every team representing America in the international rifle matches, and last year he was captain of the American team at Creedmoor.

Ira B. Wright, town treasurer of South Hadley, Mass., is discovered to have appropriated $25,000 of the town funds. He has been highly respected and proprietor of the principal store in the town. He disclosed his own guilt and has given up all his property, which will probably cover one-third of the town's loss. He claims to have sunk the money in business and hoped to repay it all.

The second annual bench show of dogs was opened at Gilmore's Garden, New York city, the other day. There were about one thousand dogs on exhibition, comprising every variety of canine.

The convention of the Pennsylvania Republicans for the nomination of a State ticket was held in Harrisburg. Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, was chosen chairman. The ticket nominated was: For governor, General Henry M. Hoyt; for supreme judge, James P. Sterrett; for lieutenant-governor, Charles W. Stone; for secretary of internal affairs, Aaron K. Dunkel. The platform adopted does not allude to the Administration, but opposes free trade and the tariff bill; declares that labor and American industries should be fostered by the national government; asserts that the public lands should be reserved for actual settlers; opposes the payment of "Southern claims" and unjust freight discrimination; sympathizes with Southern Republicans, and favors the State administration.

The New York Legislature has adjourned.

Mrs. Lydia Sherman, who was serving a life imprisonment in the Connecticut State prison for poisoning her husband and whose escape and recapture some months ago will be remembered, is dead. After her sentence for killing her husband she confessed to having poisoned three husbands and four children.

Twenty thousand barrels of oil were lost at Bradford, Pa., by the bursting of R. W. Evans & Co.'s oil tank.

Western and Southern States.

Isaiah Evans, (colored aged twenty-three, was hung at Anilte, La., for the murder of Edward Bowers, aged eighteen, at a picnic in July, 1877. Evans confessed the murder and said whiskey brought him to the scaffold.

Near Littleton, W. Va., Irana Bartlett, an old farmer, aged eighty years, cut his throat with a razor. Old age and trouble led to the act.

Asa D. Waldron, treasurer of the village of Hyde Park, near Chicago, Ill., was discovered to be a defaulter in his accounts. He owes the town about $75,000, and it is thought he will not be able to pay more than $1,000 of this sum.

The boiler of an engine at Cox's coal mine, Tamaroa, Ill., exploded, instantly killing John Sympson, a member of the town council; Horace Morrow, a miner, and wounding three others, who were playing near the engine, two of whom died soon after. The boiler was blown about 150 yards.

The eleventh annual convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States was held in Richmond, Va., fifty delegates from various sections of the Union being present.

A large number of dispatches received from various points throughout the West indicate that the recent heavy frosts have resulted in considerable damage to some of the crops. The injury, however, is chiefly confined to garden plants and small fruits, such as grapes, cherries, peaches, etc. The grain crop has suffered little.

Cincinnati's new music hall—a large and handsome structure—was dedicated with imposing musical ceremonies in the presence of an audience of 6,000 persons.

The Ohio Legislature has adjourned.

The Ohio Democratic State convention will be held at Columbus June 26.

St. Agnes' Female Academy at Memphis, Tenn., caught fire and was entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $50,000; insurance $25,000.

Mrs. Anne Barbera Kors arrived in Baltimore from Dayton, Ohio, intending to leave on the following day for Germany. As she did not come down to breakfast on the next morning at the hotel where she was stopping, her room was broken open and she was found suffocated. She had blown out the gas instead of turning it off when retiring.

From Washington.

The treasury holds $348,066,850 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, $13,518,000 to secure public deposits.

Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, died in Washington on the 13th, aged eighty-one years. He was a well-known scientist, and had been connected with the Smithsonian Institute since its organization in 1846.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of George F. Cutter to be paymaster-general of the navy and of William H. Hunt, to be judge of the court of claims. It has also ratified a treaty with France, providing for a convention at Paris next summer, with a view to the adoption of a metrical system of weights and measures. It is expected that all the principal European nations will participate in the convention.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives of the executive departments, members of Congress, the supreme court of the United States, the judiciary of the District of Columbia, the court of claims, Sir Edward Thornton, the Japanese minister and others of the diplomatic corps, the Academy of National Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington, the Alumni Association of Princeton College, officers of the army and navy, the Washington Monument Society and a large concourse of citizens attended the funeral of Professor Henry, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

The Senate committee on pensions has agreed to report a bill to increase the pensions of all soldiers who lost both legs, both arms, or both eyes, from $50 to $72 a month. There are only sixty-five of these cases. In thirty-three of them the soldiers have lost both legs; in thirty-one of them both hands; and one soldier lost both hands and both legs.

The Senate postal committee has decided to report as amendments to the annual post roads bill several measures heretofore agreed upon as separate bills. Among them are the bills providing for a new classification of mail matter and the registration of newspapers admitted to pound rates of postage, and regulating the compensation for railway transportation on the basis of both car space and speed of trains.

Foreign News.

The steamship Sardiniane, from Liverpool for Quebec, caught fire while in the harbor of Londonderry. Several passengers were killed and a large number more or less seriously injured.

A Berlin dispatch says the German government has dec ded to decline the invitation from the United States to attend the international coinage congress.

As the Emporer William of Germany was returning from his usual afternoon drive in Berlin accompanied by his daughter the Grand Duchess of Baden, he was fired upon three times, but all the shots missed their mark. The would-be assassin then attempted to escape, but was surrounded and captured. Another man who was supposed to be an accomplice was also arrested. The affair caused great excitement throughout Berlin and large crowds from all parts of the city assembled before the palace, singing the national anthem and otherwise expressing their loyalty and sympathy. At a preliminary examination the man who fired the shots gave his name as Hoedel, his age twenty-one. He denied firing at the Emperor, and stated he meant to shoot himself publicly in order to show the rich the present condition of the people.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* publishes a proclamation calling for subscriptions "for the organization of a volunteer fleet, in order to defend the just cause, in case the adversary of Russia should provoke war." Contributions will be received in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other towns. The Czarewitch will receive the subscriptions made in St. Petersburg.

Turkey has proposed to increase her import and export duties twenty per cent during a year to provide funds to send home the Roumelian refugees. These duties are subject to the control of the maritime powers. England has consented to the proposed increase, but America has refused. Italy declares that she must submit the question to parliament. Austria and France have not answered, but it is believed that the latter will consent. A loan of 1,000,000 Turkish pounds has been already concluded on the basis of increased dues.

Six hundred persons have lost their lives by an earthquake at Cua, in Venezuela.

Preparations are being made in Canada for coast and frontier defence, and the militia have been supplied with arms and ammunition and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

The international championship two-mile boat race between Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, and Fred A. Plaisted, of New York, at Toronto, was won by Hanlon, who led at the finish by four boat lengths.

A visit to the American section of the Paris Exposition has been made by the Prince of Wales.

A German paper publishes a report that there is a plot on foot to establish the republic of Turkey with Midhat Pasha as president.

The lower house of the Hungarian Diet has passed a bill granting 60,000,000 florins ($29,160,000) for war purposes.

Mr. Okubo, the Japanese minister of the interior, has been assassinated. He is stated to have been a defender of all the recent reforms in Japan.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The bill authorizing the expenditure of $36,000 to strengthen the foundation of the Washington monument was passed. The bill to repeal the bankrupt bill was taken up, and the amendment fixing Sept. 1 for the time to repeal was adopted, after debate. An amendment striking out Sept. 1, and making the bill take effect on its passage, was offered and rejected. The bill was then passed by 27 to 21. The post office appropriation bill was called up, but without action the Senate adjourned.

The death of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, was announced, and a joint resolution to adjourn on the day of funeral was agreed to. Consideration of the post office appropriation bill was resumed, and after some debate, the point of order that the amendment providing for a subsidy to the Brazilian mail steam-ship lines could not be received by the Senate, was sustained by a vote of 32 to 23. The bill was then passed. The debate on the specie resumption act repeal bill was resumed without action. Adjourned.

The bill to provide a fire-proof building for the bureau of engraving and printing was considered, without action. The concurrent resolutions regarding relations with Mexico were called up by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who spoke in support of them. They were referred to the committee on foreign relations. Adjourned.

The bill to subsidize the Brazilian steamship line was reported from the committee on post offices. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a commission on army reorganization, consisting of two senators, three representatives, and three army officers, to report at the next session of Congress. The joint resolution to print 300,000 copies of the agricultural report and 5,000 copies of the colonial charters was agreed to. The bill to repeal the resumption act came up, and Mr. Matthews read a long argument on the general financial policy of the government, closing with a motion to postpone indefinitely the bill introduced by him in November last. He advocated reissues of the notes after their redemption. No action was taken. A substitute for the House bill to establish a permanent government for the District of Columbia was reported from the district committee. Adjourned.

House.

The House committee on naval expenditures recommended appropriating $3,217,736 to pay certain claims, and directed the further adjudication of naval contracts amounting to $8,600,000. A claim for payment for stores and supplies taken by the Federal Army in Virginia gave rise to much heated debate, wrangling, and confusion, during which the speaker was called upon the sergeant-at-arms, but cooler counsel predominated before his services were required. When order was restored the bill was passed. The bill fixing the salaries of district attorneys was reported from the committee on the department of justice, ordered printed, and recommitted. Adjourned.

Mr. Lapham, of New York, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President, if in his judgement it may seem necessary, to increase the army during the recess of Congress by the enlistment of volunteers not exceeding 75,000 in number. Mr. Potter, of New York, introduced a resolution to investigate alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana affecting the result of the Presidential election. Various points of order were raised, which were overruled by the speaker, and his decisions sustained by the House. Mr. Hale of Maine, asked to be allowed to offer an amendment to extend the investigation to other States, but Mr. Potter refused, and moved the previous question. A vote was taken on the motion, and the Republicans refrained from voting, leaving the House without a quorum. Mr. Potter then moved to adjourn, the speaker stating that the resolution would hold its place until disposed of. The army appropriation bill was reported, and the House then adjourned.

The House took up in the regular order the resolution relating to the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana, the question being on seconding the demand for the previous question. As on the previous day the Republicans again refrained from voting and the result was no quorum. A call of the House showed 245 members present, but a second vote resulted as before, and the House adjourned.

A Famous Ratter.

That was a famous ratter that a St. Clair Street man purchased last week. He couldn't remember, he said to his wife, just how many rats that dog had slaughtered at one inning, but it was something marvelous. There was no doubt about it, for he learned it from the man of whom he bought the dog, and surely he ought to know. The dog was industriously polishing a bone while his owner was showing and holding forth on his good points, when a rat was observed to come out from under the house, and go sniffing about, after the manner of its race, on the hunt for something to eat, and gradually drew near the famous ratter.

"Now watch him!" whispered the owner, while his eyes lighted up with the excitement of anticipated sport; "just keep your eye on him!"

"Why, the dog doesn't seem to see him, does he?" said the lady of the house.

"That's all right, he is laying for him. You'll see some fun directly. There, he sees him now."

"Yes, but what makes him stick his tail between his legs that way, and bristle up so?"

"O that's all right. I guess he does that because he's mad. Don't say a word!"

The rat approached nearer and nearer to his doom; the dog trembled with excitement